

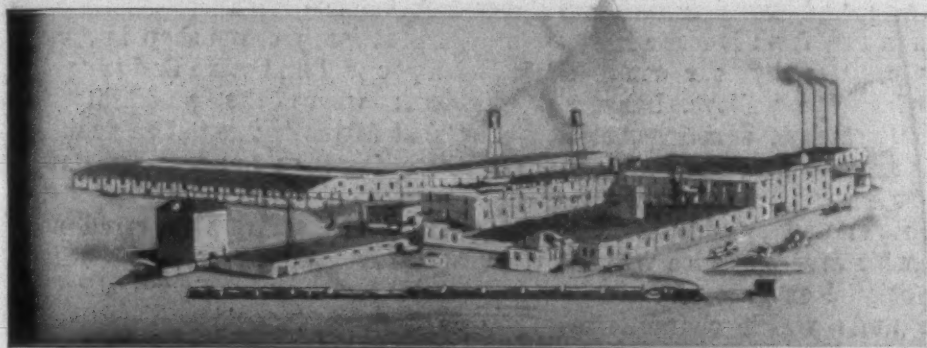
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921

NUMBER 19

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.

Hosiery Shippers: For Strength and Economy Use Fibre

Use this Case to Save on Freight

Its light weight makes it more economical than wooden boxes—and it enables you to cut down substantially on freight costs.

Fibre is stronger and safer than wood, is cheaper in first cost and costs less to ship. Fibre, too, is just as easy a case to pack.

And with no danger of injury to the hands, fibre cases are more quickly handled than wood. That means faster shipments.

Andrews Solid Fibre Containers

Made of high grade, shock-resisting material that seals tight and stays tight. Their smooth, even surface makes hooks unnecessary and insures careful handling all along the line. Damage, losses en route and resulting claims are reduced to the barest minimum. Accurately scored and slotted—always true in shape and dimensions.

Andrews Cases are not only good cases—they possess real advertising value. The Andrews staff of skilled designers and printers, with a modern and completely equipped printshop at their elbows, produce results of a highly distinctive character. Your trade-mark or any other desired matter can be reproduced exactly as you designate.

Get a Line on Prices

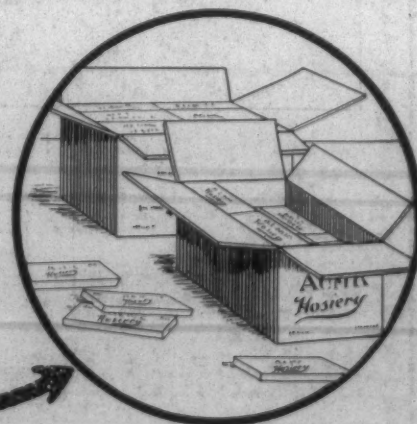
Ask for quotations and complete information on Andrews Solid Fibre Containers and judge for yourself their many advantages. A letter to us today will pay you big tomorrow. Write!

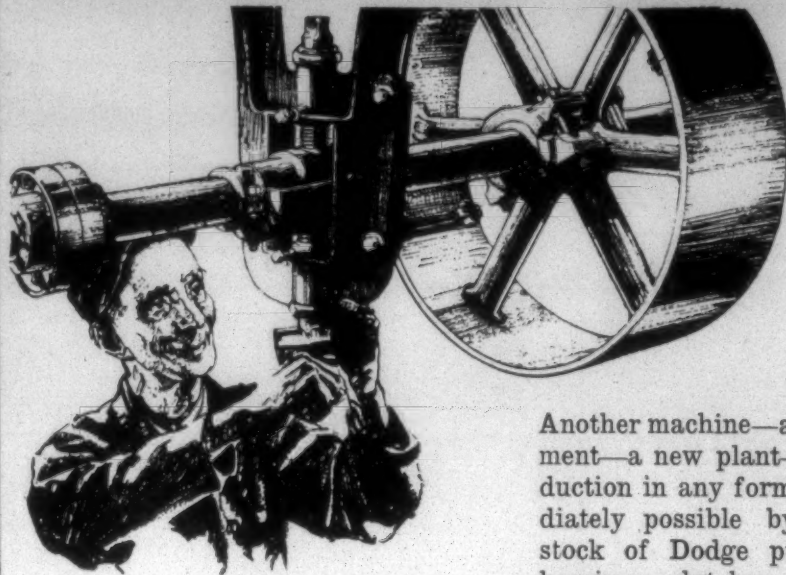
O. B. ANDREWS CO.,

Box 303 T Chattanooga, Tenn.

The only concern in the world manufacturing every kind and style of wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre, solid fibre and pasteboard cartons and containers, and owning its own paper mills & sawmills.

Division Sales Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States





Another machine—an added department—a new plant—increased production in any form is made immediately possible by our complete stock of Dodge pulleys, hangers, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc. And of another point you may be sure—Dodge equipment will go together right and operate continuously under severe service without the additional expense of worn or broken units which characterizes

DODGE

Products

Carried in Stock!

other less reliable methods of power distribution.

In practically every shop in America you will find some Dodge equipment; where the possibility of "shut-downs" must be avoided, these factories are usually Dodge equipped thruout.

Whenever conditions demand new equipment quick, rest the whole problem of increased production on us.

The Textile Mill Supply Company

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Textile Motors



An installation of fifteen Allis-Chalmers Textile Motors in Picker Room of a large Southern Cotton Mill.

Allis-Chalmers products in the Textile Industry consist of complete power generating apparatus, Steam Engines, Gas Engines, Oil Engines, Steam Turbines, Hydraulic Turbines, Generators, Transformers, Motors, Switchboards and Transmission Machinery.

SEND FOR BULLETIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.

Leatheroid

THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

Not How Cheap—but how Lasting

TH E R E are cheaper kinds of mill equipment than Leatheroid, of course. But cheaper in first cost only—not economical in the end.

It isn't how much you pay for a roving can, box or car that counts—it's how often you pay for them.

Leatheroid Fibre Mill Equipment has made a reputation for itself on good service and good appearance—cleanness and smoothness—light weight and great strength.

Try a few Leatheroid cans, cars or boxes in your mill. Notice how everybody likes them, and the remarkable service they give.

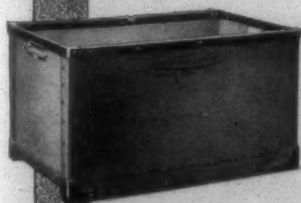
Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses.

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

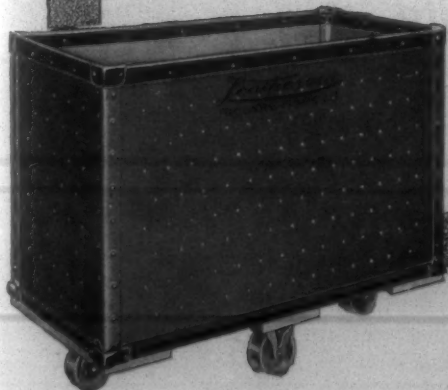
Leatheroid Sales Division • 1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia
New York • Boston • Kennebunk, Me.



Leatheroid Factory Barrel, Light, durable. Steel top and bottom rims, 4-inch kicking band. Regular size 20x30. Other sizes 16x26, 18x28, 24x36, 24x40.



Leatheroid Mill Box. The standard box for mills and factories. Unusually strong; careful construction throughout; steel-over-wood top rim, protecting corner angles; made in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bushel sizes.



Leatheroid Steel Clad Car. Four inside smooth walls of heavy Leatheroid fibre; outside covered with light steel closely riveted; steel-over-wood top rim; self-oiling wheels.

Leatheroid Roving Can. Smooth, as glass—tough as horn; no seams to open up; rolled over top.



Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and Loose Box; all fibre boxes or steel and fibre boxes. Extra steel reinforcing at all wear points; platform has $\frac{1}{8}$ " steel frame; self-oiling wheels.



Leatheroid Warehouse Car. Made of heavy fibre with steel-over-wood top rim. Patented ribbed steel bottom band—the only construction in which the body of the car is actually riveted to the wood bottom at the four corners; self-oiling wheels.



Saves TIME, BOBBINS and WASTE

Enables Spinners to run Additional Machinery

The Monarch Bobbin
Cleaner
"Cleans Roving Bobbins"



Scores of these machines are being
operated by
Southern Mills

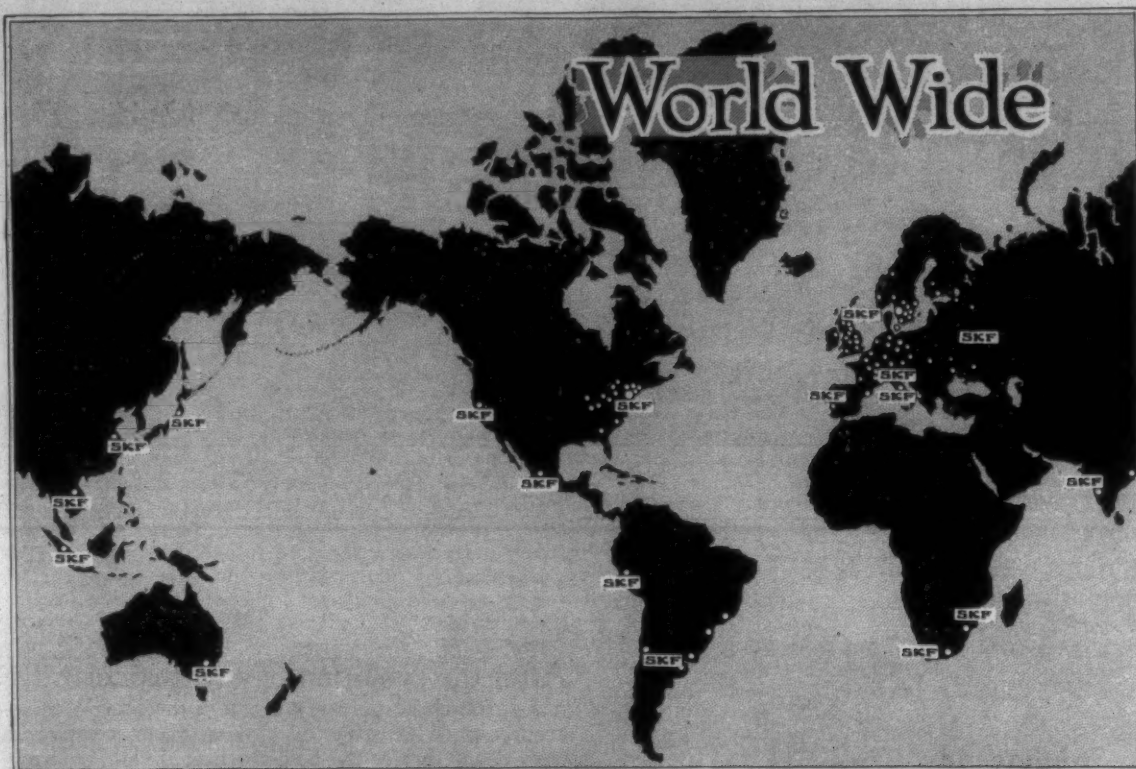
Simple in Construction.
No complicated parts to
get out of order.

One machine will clean
the bobbins from forty to
fifty thousand spindles.

For Detailed Information Write

Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.
UNION, S. C.

The technical knowledge that comes to you from **SKF** engineers is



as it is the sum of the data gathered by **SKF** organizations in all industrial countries.

This fund of engineering information we bring to the fabrication of all products bearing the mark **SKF** and the operation of those industries which we are requested to supervise. In order that complete reliance may be placed in the endorsement expressed by the mark **SKF** it is necessary not alone that we control and supervise each step in the manufacture of a product but also its final installation.

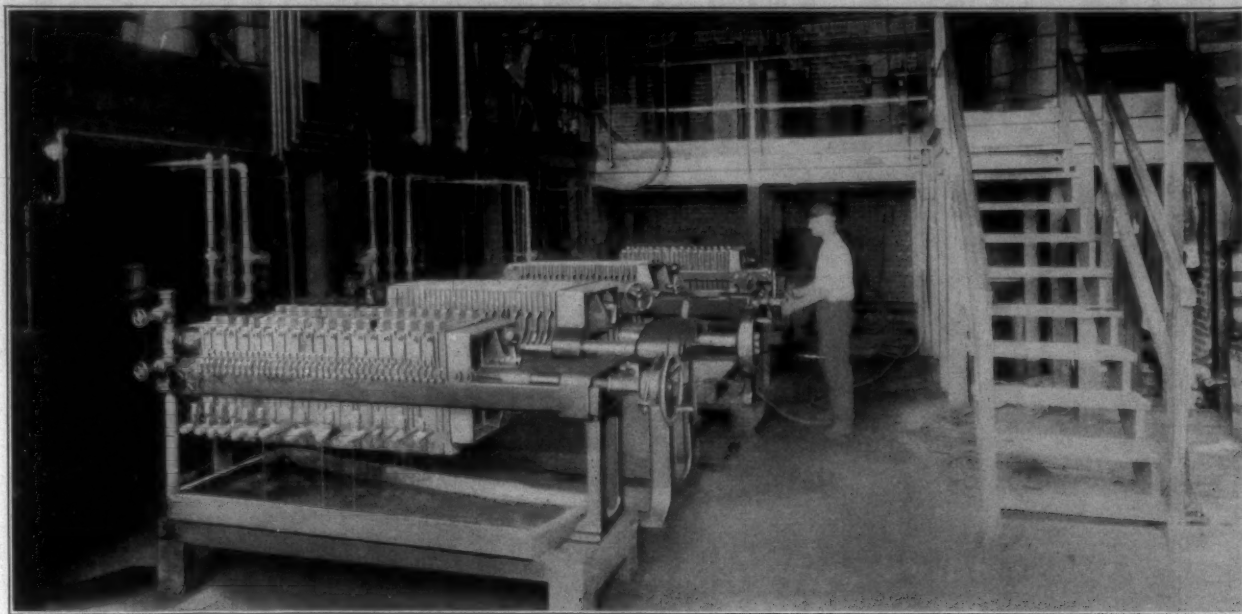
Because every effort is made to assure the most satisfactory use of products marked **SKF** we welcome requests for information concerning their proper application and maintenance.

Textile manufacturers should feel that this technical knowledge is always available. You are urged to use it freely without any sense of obligation.

SKF Industries, Inc.
165 Broadway, New York City

*Supervising
at the request
of the stock-
holders.*

{ The Hess-Bright Manufacturing Co.
The Skayef Ball Bearing Co.
Atlas Ball Co.
Hubbard Machine Co.
SKF Research Laboratory



Under this one roof—a score of miniature dye plants are producing American Dyes.

Sulphogene Carbon H. Conc.

Since the introduction of this product a few weeks ago, it has set a new standard for Sulphur Blacks because of its strength and perfect solubility—making it a most economical product. Its richness of shade makes it a close rival of Aniline Blacks

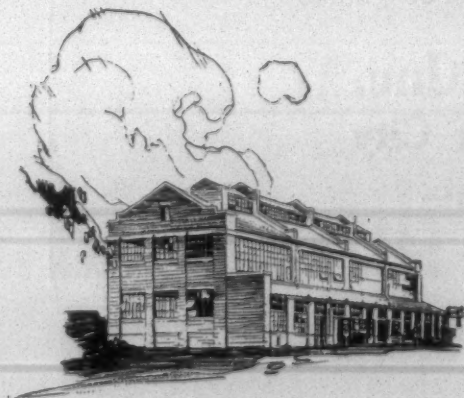
After the evolution of any particular dye in the research laboratory, it is sent to the Semi-Works—a collection of miniature dye-making plants complete in every detail—where the best practical method of manufacture is carefully and painstakingly evolved. The right sort of machinery is worked out on a small scale, it being frequently necessary to scrap the entire plant several times before the correct sequence of steps, together with the requisite equipment, is discovered—to produce the maximum yield of the highest quality of the dye.

Then and then only, after every detail is as right as human ingenuity can make it, a plant is built to full scale for the production of this particular dye, on a commercial basis.

If this method and details were not first developed in the Semi-Works, the prices of dyes might easily be many times greater than they actually are.

The construction of several Semi-Works at our Deepwater Plant is a guarantee that an adequate supply of Du Pont Dyestuffs in an ever-increasing volume will be available to the dye consuming trades.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT
WILMINGTON, DEL.



This is a view of one of the Semi-Works Plants

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME NUMBER XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921

NUMBER 20

Address of General L. D. Tyson

At Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, Ashville, N. C., July, 8,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me unusual pleasure to be here today and to meet the men who are doing, and have done in the past, so much for the great state of North Carolina and for the whole South.

I am very proud of the fact that I was born in this grand old state in the good old county of Pitt, in the eastern part, which was settled amongst the very earliest settlements made in this state.

I am proud of the great record that this state has made. I am proud of the fact that she has come up through much travail and long years of waiting to the great place which she now occupies in the south, of among the first in education, among the first in cotton manufacturing, among the first in tobacco and believe the first in progress.

When I come to these beautiful mountains, when I visit the rolling plains and hills of the central parts of this state, and then when I go back to the level lands where grow the great pines where I was born and reared, and then when I stand on the eastern shore and look out upon the majestic ocean my heart swells with pride and joy and I can but think of those immortal lines of Scott:

"Breathes there the man with soul
so dead
That never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart within him ne'er hath
burned
As home his footsteps he hath turn-
ed
From wandering on a foreign
strand.
If such there breathe, go, mark him
well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his title, proud his
name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can
claim,
Despite his tithes, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down,
To the vile dust from which he
sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

At this time, when we are so close to the celebration of the great an-

niversary of the Declaration of Independence, when the hearts and the minds of the people are filled with rejoicing that we are such a great and free republic, I trust you will permit me to review briefly some of the salient and outstanding events in the history of this grand old commonwealth.

You will remember that it was on the 4th day of July, 1584, that Amidas and Barlow, sailing across the wide Atlantic, first set foot on the soil of North Carolina and, from that time on, through many interrupted efforts, the early settlers in this state struggled for a foothold, which they at last secured, on the eastern shores and in the eastern counties of the state.

The people of North Carolina have ever been known to be the freest of the free.

There is no state in the Union whose people were so aggressive against the early proprietors and early Colonial Governors as were the people of North Carolina.

They were determined to have liberty and not to be controlled by any king, prince, potentate or governor, except under such conditions as suited them.

You will remember that a number of the early governors of this state appointed by the Lords Proprietors and even by the King of England himself, were deposed and new ones put in their stead.

The first hundred years of the settlement of this state was one continuous turmoil with the powers that were in office.

It was in this state that the first open opposition to the Stamp Act was made. The people of this state, at Wilmington, did not disguise themselves as Indians, as was the case in the Boston Tea Party, but when they got ready to denounce the Stamp Tax Act the people of New Hanover County went to the home of Governor Tryon himself and demanded that he surrender to them the Stamp Tax Act officer, and they would not be satisfied until this officer had resigned his commission and had promised never again to attempt to collect stamp taxes from the people of this state.

This was done in the open, in broad daylight, and was one of the boldest acts ever performed by the people of these Colonies.

It was in this state that the people first boldly resisted, in pitched battle, the authority of the King and Crown of England, at the battle of Alamance they met the trained soldiers of Governor Tryon and the militia of the Colony of North Carolina.

It was this state that gave the first Declaration of Independence to the world on May 20, 1775—more than one year before the regular Declaration of Independence by all the Colonies, and that Declaration was very much the same as the subsequent Declaration of July 4, 1776.

While the Colony of North Carolina did not furnish as many soldiers to the Revolutionary War as were furnished by several other colonies, the records show that in proportion to her population she did as much, perhaps, as any of the other colonies and that her troops were nearly always upon the soil of the other colonies battling for freedom for them all and that her Continental Regiments suffered the agonies and untold hardships with Washington, at Valley Forge, in the memorable winter of 1777 and 1778; and that her soldiers fought with Washington in many of the battles from New York to the Potomac.

And it was North Carolina with her daughter Tennessee that furnished more men at the Battle of Kings Mountain than any other colony and that important engagement is recognized now by all to have been a decisive battle and is considered to have been the turning point of the Revolution.

But not only that: had it not been for the great struggle waged against Cornwallis by the soldiers and people of this state from Charlotte to Guilford Court House, and had it not been for the Battle of Guilford Court House, it is more than probable that the capitulation of Cornwallis Oct. 17, 1781, might never have occurred.

Through all the years to the war of 1812 North Carolina was gradually increasing and growing in population and power.

She did her part in the war of 1812 and so on to the war with Mexico and then to the great war between the states.

This state was the great grainery and the storehouse and the supply

reserve of the Confederate Government for Lee's Army in Northern Virginia.

It has been said and not refuted that in proportion to population North Carolina furnished more troops to the Confederate Army, and had more men killed and wounded in the war between the states than any other southern state.

Her soil has hardly ever been invaded and all the more credit is due her that she has ever sent her sons forth to defend the soil of other states, with the same degree of courage and devotion as if the enemy had been upon her own soil.

The claim which has been made for her, that she was "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox," is one that must ever thrill the hearts and souls of all true men and lovers of chivalry and bravery throughout the world.

It has been said that at Appomattox General Lee, seeing some troops passing by, asked "What troops are those?" The answer came, "Those are North Carolina troops," and thereupon General Lee said, "God bless old North Carolina, whose men are always first in the battle and the last to leave it." And so, with this record coming on down through the Spanish-American war and then in the great world war through which we have just passed, it was to be expected that the sons of the men of this state which had such a wonderful and glorious record would feel that a great responsibility rested upon them and that they must maintain themselves as became their warrior ancestors who had gone before them.

And so North Carolina sent her quota to the great world war and, while all of them—without a doubt—did their duty to the full limit on many battlefields, at St. Mihiel, at Chateau Thierry, at Soissons, and in the Argonne, it was my honor and distinction to be associated with some of them and to know many of them and to fight with many of them in the 30th Division at Ypres and the Lys Canal sector and later in the great battles of the Somme, and wherever I saw them I found them as true fighters as their ancestors of old and it is with great pride and joy that I can tell you men and women of North Carolina

that I believe the crowning glory of North Carolina troops in the World War was at the Battle of Bellecourt and Nauroy on the morning of the 29th day of September, 1918, when the 60th Brigade of the 30th Division, which Brigade was composed largely of North Carolinians, was lined up in front of the Hindenburg Line and when the 30th Division and the 27th Division were put in to do what was said to be impossible, and that was to break the Hindenburg Line which old Hindenburg himself had said was impregnable, and that on that day they went forward and that they did break, or helped to break, that redoubtable Hindenburg Line.

All honor to those men, and to the fathers and mothers of such men;

Whatever may have been the distinction of North Carolinians in the past she will ever have the proud knowledge that her sons could not only fight upon the soil of her own country but that they could uphold the honor and glory of the American flag with as much distinction and as much success on a soil 3,000 miles away from home as had ever been done by their forefathers upon the soil of their own country.

And now, that these soldiers have returned and the war is over and many of them lie in the soil of France, sleeping their last sleep in the land they died to save and many more thousands of them not only in North Carolina but in many other states, are disabled, their nerves shattered, their lives wrecked and they are barred, by reason of their service to their country, of their ability to properly support themselves;

I know that you men who mean so much to this great state and who have done so much for it—for its business interests and for its up-building and betterment, will do your part as long as life shall last to properly care for and support these men who have wrecked their lives in order that this great country might still be free.

Ah! Let us not forget those who died, let us remember the debt unpayable, let us think of how—

"They went with a song into the battle,
They were young, straight of limb,
true of eye, steady and aglow,
They were steadfast to the end
against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall not grow old as we that
are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the
years condemn."
At the going down of the sun and
in the morning,
We shall remember them.

As the stars that shall shine when
we are dust,
Moving in marches o'er the heavenly
plain,
As the stars that are brightest in
time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, their memo-
ries shall remain.

And now, my friends, you may say that you appreciate as deeply as any one, all that has been done and

that you are willing and determined to do your part but, at the same time you realize and appreciate the fact that our country is in a very unsettled and very unsatisfactory business condition today and you say, "We realize the great responsibility that is upon us, and we are trying to meet those responsibilities like men."

"We are trying to get business into such condition as that we may be able to fully support our government and to take care of all of the men who were injured in this great war, and we have come here for the purpose of counseling together and seeing if there is any advice or any information or any knowledge that we can gain that will be of service to us in the great task which is before us of getting business back to normal and of rehabilitating our common country."

I fully appreciate the fact that these meetings have a double purpose.

In the first place it is good to meet together, to know each other, to touch elbows and to commune with each other in such a way that we will learn something about our business that will be of common good.

We like a social hour, but also every man who comes to such meetings as these hopes to learn something in a serious way that will be of some value to his business.

It is a most difficult thing to know what is information or advice that will be of value.

There is so much that can be said and yet there is so little that is not already known that it is most difficult to sift out anything that would be really of value to impart to you.

We all know, however, that conditions are bad: that business must get better, and the question is—what is the cause and what is the remedy, if any?

In the first place I would say that it is but natural that we are in the condition that we find ourselves today.

There has never been such a great war in all time as we have just passed through.

When we think that, in the past, wars were confined to limited areas and to two or three or, at the most, four or five nations at a time, and when we think in this war that practically all the nations of the world were engaged, that it was the most stupendously costly war of all time, that it lasted more than four years, that more than 30,000,000 of men were killed and wounded and that the waste and cost of the war was more than \$250,000,000,000, a sum greater than one-half of all the wealth of Europe before the war, and when we remember that nearly all of the Governments of Europe have been overthrown, that Europe has been in chaos for the last seven years through this terrific war and its aftermath, and when we remember that more than 10,000,000 tons of shipping have been sunk to the bottom of the sea and, for over four long years, practically the whole of the earth was engaged in this war or in supplying the nations that were engaged in it with weapons, or other war supplies, it is marvelous to me that we have

any business organization left in the world to take up the business of peace.

When we think of the great Empire of Russia, with more than 130,000,000 of souls practically gone out of the world, in so far as contact with it is concerned; when we think that Germany and Austria and the Central Empires of 150,000,000 souls are bankrupt and for the last six years have been barred from commerce with the world;

When we think of the great disorganization of trade and finance and shipping throughout all the nations, it is marvelous that we are in as good condition as we are today and, without boasting, I think I can truly say, but for the great reservoir of knowledge, conservatism, patriotism, supplies and money and sympathy that the rest of the world found here in these United States of America there would hardly be a government in Europe that would not be in utter chaos and controlled by bolsheviks today.

We were the arbiters of the world during the war, and we saved the world from chaos and destruction but, notwithstanding the fact that we did so much for the world, there remains a great task yet before us, for we are the one great country with unlimited supplies and unlimited resources that has the financial ability to aid in rehabilitating the world.

We had built up, before the war, a great trade with most of the nations of the earth, not necessarily in exports of manufactured articles, but our contact with the whole world was close and intimate not only through the sale to the various countries of our own products but also through the purchase from them of their products, and during the war this trade was very greatly increased.

We made special preparations for export trade: We built factories or increased those we had, especially to sell to foreign markets.

Before that time we had become a great manufacturing nation but our home market was so extensive that we were not very greatly dependent upon exports, but in the last ten years our manufacturing has increased so greatly that today if we were to keep all of our factories running at full time we could produce from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more than the United States can possibly consume.

Now, that is the cause of the present great business and manufacturing depression? That is the question that is engaging the minds of every business man and every thinking working man in this country today.

My answer is that it is due to the unsettled trade conditions and unsatisfactory distribution of products throughout the world.

It is true we have in this country large supplies of all kinds, especially agricultural products, and there is no doubt that there is a demand for everything we have produced or can produce but there is not the capacity with which to pay by the people of the world.

Now why can these countries not pay? It is because the war has left them with such a tremendous debt that their citizens have not the

wherewithal to pay.

There is a need everywhere for all of our products but they have not the money.

There has been such a tremendous waste and such vast debts have been piled up on the countries of Europe and there is such a dearth of raw materials there, due to their inability to buy them, that the operations of their industries have been greatly curtailed, unemployment is great, and all of the necessities of life are scarce.

It is true that Great Britain and France and Belgium have recuperated wonderfully and perhaps the Scandinavian countries also, but three-fourths of Europe is in a state of great depression and they have bought and bought from us to the limit of their capacity and that is shown by the fact that our exports have exceed our imports from two and one-half billion to four and one-half billions of dollars per year for the last six years but foreign countries have now apparently reached the limit of their capacity to buy, our exports are falling off, and our imports increasing.

Not only that but the countries of Europe have inflated their currency to such an extent that their money is worth very little.

In the case of Germany, which was one of our greatest purchasers, the mark today is worth only about 8 per cent of its original value—in other words it takes 12 marks to pay now for what it took one mark to pay for before the war.

It takes 2½ francs to pay for what it took one franc to pay for before the war.

It takes 1½ lbs. of English money to pay for what the English pound paid for before the war.

In other words cotton, which is selling with us for, say, 12c per pound, costs a German \$1.40 per pound. It costs a Frenchman 30c per pound and it costs an Englishman 15c per pound.

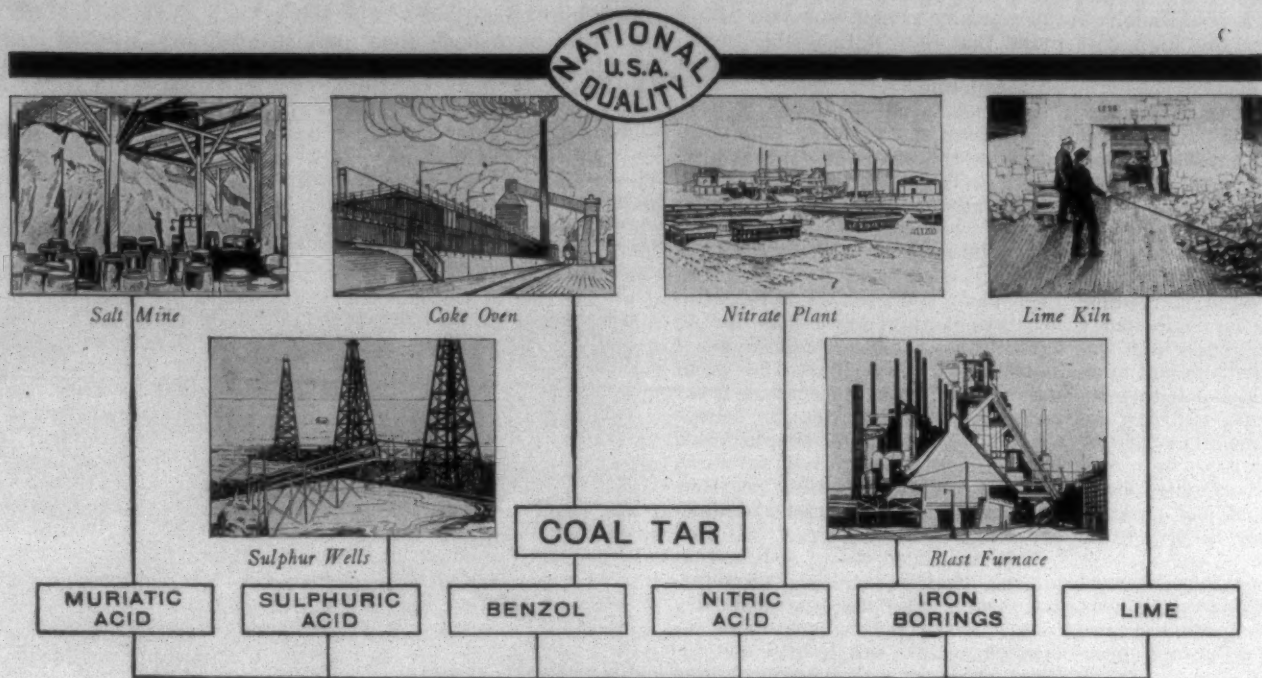
The exchange rates all over the world are very much upset. In fact the United States and Japan are about the only countries of the world, so far as I am informed, whose money is at par today. Even Argentina, a perfectly solvent country, with great natural resources and wholly untouched by the war, has to pay about \$1.35 to get \$1.00 of our money. It takes 33 1/3 more of Argentina money to buy a thing than it does of United States money and they are ordinarily supposed to be the same value.

I consider the exchange situation and lack of ability to buy on the part of the other countries of the world the main cause of our depression; but that is not all.

Production and Distribution.

We have here in our own country many things that make our condition bad. I may enumerate these under the following heads:

- 1st. High prices of commodities.
 - 2nd. Low prices of farm products.
 - 3rd. Labor.
 - 4th. Taxation.
 - 5th. Tariff.
 - 6th. Railroads.
 - 7th. Excessive government expenditures.
 - 8th. Need of disarmament.
 - High Prices of Commodities.
- During the war prices of all com-



ANILINE OIL

(an Intermediate)

THE aim of this advertisement is not only to exhibit the origin of Aniline Oil, and its place in Industry, but also to show the essential service of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., in producing it.

Chemists and technical men have long been familiar with Aniline and its derivatives, but the great business public does not fully realize the scientific complications involved in the commercial development of this important intermediate

The mines and quarries contribute the raw material; chemists have worked out its various possibilities; industries worth billions of dollars have adapted it to use.

It is the basis of many coal tar dyes; of many health-restoring pharmaceuticals. It is the base of one of the most important high explosives. It is an important agent

in the manufacture of a number of chemicals that find application in the rubber and photographic industries.

It therefore follows that much depends upon the quality of Aniline Oil; hence a standardization of its quality must be fixed and maintained.

Exceptional sources of supply of the basic raw materials are at the disposition of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., in the manufacture of this product.

The Company pledges itself that "National" Aniline Oil shall be uniformly high in quality, standard in grade, and plentiful for the industries of America.

When you think of Intermediates — think of "National"

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

21 Burling Slip, New York

Akron
Boston
Chicago
Hartford
Charlotte

**THE FIRST AND LARGEST
MAKERS OF COAL-TAR DYES
IN AMERICA**

Montreal
Toronto
Providence
Philadelphia
San Francisco

NATIONAL QUALITY

modities continued to climb and they have climbed still further and further since the armistice, until they reached their peak last year about this time. Before that time, however, there had been such a great outcry against the high cost of living, in all the papers of the country, that the people began to be alarmed. They ceased to buy, apparently, except their actual necessities. This brought on a regular buyer's strike. It caused the merchants to be afraid, the retailers began to cancel their orders on the jobber, the jobber then cancelled his orders on the manufacturer. This unsettled business more than any one can appreciate. It had a very depressing influence and was the cause of more distress and more losses, in my judgment, than any one single thing, and was one of the most deplorable things, not only financially but for the moral stamina of the people that has occurred since the beginning of the world war.

Where these cancellations were not justified or agreed on it was, in my mind, one of the most reprehensibly unjust and unfair practices that we have ever known in our business experience, and one that I feel should be denounced in most unmeasured terms and one that this Association and all other associations who have any moral stamina and who look to the business interests of this country should set their faces against like flint and decisive action should be taken against such practices.

Investigation should be made and where business men have cancelled their just obligations unfairly they should be ostracized and scorned of all business men.

We consider China and Korea as not in our class when it comes to civilization and business but I have been informed by reliable authority that a Chinaman or Korean who violates his just business obligations, or who fails to pay his debts or who deliberately breaks his word, is ostracized by all business men of his country.

I believe if an investigation was made and a proper report could be made as to the effect that cancellations had upon the business of this country that it would be found to be one of the greatest of all the causes of the depression under which we are now laboring, and I consider it the most indefensible one and one that must be corrected if business is to prosper and have any stability in the future.

I have known of cases of men who deliberately cancelled orders without a single justification or a single excuse and as ruthlessly as the Germans over-ran the Belgians in the early part of the world war, and it seems to me that we ought to look upon one who deliberately cancelled his orders in this way with the same scorn as we held a German sympathizer during the world war.

The great depression in the prices of all farm products and especially cotton has had a most disastrous effect upon the business, not only of our own country but of the world.

Where the farmer cannot buy trade necessarily languishes, and the farmers of this country having done their best last year to supply the world after the great waste of the war, by raising splendid crops, found that they were unable to sell them at anything like even the cost of production.

This has produced great distress throughout the country and especially is this true of the south, where a large crop of cotton was raised at the highest prices ever known.

The farmers of the country have not only been hurt financially but they have become very resentful because of the depression in all agricultural products, and to this I attribute in large part the great majority of votes cast against the last administration, for I believe tens of thousands of people voted in the last election, not so much for the republican party as they did against the democratic administration.

They had been led to believe that all the ills the country was suffering from, all the extraordinary taxes, all the alleged waste and extravagance, all the low prices for their crops, in fact everything they did not like, should be put upon the heads of the powers that were in office, and that a change of administration would immediately correct everything that was wrong and that unlimited prosperity would be ushered in with the election of Mr. Harding to the Presidency.

The great decrease in the price of cotton has had a more far-reaching influence on increasing the depression in business than any other commodity for it greatly depressed the farmer, injuriously affected and shut down textile mills everywhere, and affected every merchant who handled textiles throughout the world.

Labor.

The price of labor has been raised so high during the last seven years that all commodities necessarily were at a very high price. Labor has resisted and refused, in many instances, to take the cut which would be necessary to bring commodities down. As it is claimed that an average of 75 per cent of the cost of practically all articles is labor, it can easily be understood that unless labor is willing to be drastically reduced the high prices of commodities must and will be retained.

There have been many cases where labor has accepted a reduction—in some instances a considerable reduction, but there is no doubt but that the reduction must go a great deal further and become much more general before business and industry are upon a sound and steady basis.

Labor has insisted that all commodities must come down before it was reduced, or that it must not be reduced faster than commodities, and of course every one can understand how the laboring man felt about it and sympathize with him but at the same time it seems to me there never was a time when labor had such an opportunity to show its patriotism and desire to do its part in readjustment as it has

today by voluntarily taking an adequate reduction in salaries and wages.

In this connection I am very glad to be able to say that I believe the cotton mill operatives of the south as a rule have done their part in accepting wage reductions and with comparatively few exceptions, as I understand it, they have taken the reductions in good part and have realized that their employers were doing the best they could for them, and that they were running their mills largely from a desire to give them employment and to pay the employees as much as possible, and if all the rest of the laboring world in the country had done the same, I feel we would have been much farther along towards readjustment.

All the business men of the country who own commodities were urged and advised to take their losses and take them promptly and I am confident that, so far as the cotton manufacturers are concerned, they did reduce their commodities promptly and took tremendous losses, and I believe they have done as much if not more in trying to stabilize conditions by taking their losses promptly than any other class of men in the country.

I think there is much to be desired yet in the matter of reduction by some manufacturers and especially retailers, but I believe they are gradually realizing the necessity of doing their part and I trust it will not be long before they are selling their goods commensurate with the prices they are paying for them.

We have been subjected to the most tremendous taxes that ever were known and it seems we are going to have this burden upon us as long as we live.

There has been no end of complaint against taxation and we have been repeatedly, last year, advised that if we would only make a change of administration all of our sorrows would cease and our taxes would be promptly reduced, and that we would soon be upon the high road to prosperity; that the excess profits tax was almost a crime against civilization and that it would be promptly repealed, and that business men and manufacturers especially would have all unjust burdens taken from their shoulders.

Vain dreams of the past! We have had a change of administration. Many thought and believed that after the 4th day of last March we should have prompt relief from burdensome taxes and that business would promptly revive. But that was impossible for any administration.

Instead of that taxes have not only not ceased but they have been increased and will, perhaps, be increased more.

Business has not gotten better but has gotten worse every day until today the question is, can we continue to pay our taxes and losses out of the profits we have made in the past?

We are looking longingly for some relief.

We are looking longingly in the hope that business may get better and that times may get back to nor-

mal. May God speed the day when that happy hour shall come.

To give you an idea of the great increase in taxes, in the year 1916 the expenditures of the Government were \$1,114,000,000 for the fiscal year, and in 1922 it is estimated that the cost of the Government will be \$4,000,000,000 in round numbers and perhaps \$5,000,000,000. In other words more than \$3,800,000 in excess of what it was five years ago, and there seems no relief in sight. Of this amount something like 90 per cent is used for war purposes, past and present.

One of the most important things facing us today is the question of tariff and what is to be done about it.

In the first place we need greatly increased revenues.

In the second place many insist that we need a tariff for protection by reason of the fact that the labor of our people has to compete against the cheap labor of Europe, which the tariff advocates insist, is cheaper than ever before.

It is understood that Germany, especially, is trying to control the trade of the world and that her people are working night and day in this tremendous effort and that wages are practically nothing there. In other words the wage earner in Germany gets only about one-sixth of what the wage earner gets in this country and tariff advocates insist that nothing but a high tariff wall will enable us to keep out the cheap Germany products.

Now, if a tariff wall is raised so high that no one can import, then we will get no revenue from tariff.

The wages of our workmen will be kept so high that the consumers in this country will have to pay a very high price for everything we consume, that is made in this country, and we will have no export trade, because the prices of our products will be so high we cannot compete with other countries whose products are made by cheap labor and can be sold to other countries much cheaper than our own products.

The tariff advocates answering say: We will sell at high prices to consumers in our own country and will sell only our surplus outside, and we will sell that at a low price, as low as it can be sold by any other country.

Now, the question is—will our people be willing to pay our laborers these high prices and pay high prices for what the laborers produce and let manufacturers sell their surplus to the balance of the world at low prices while they are selling to us at very high prices?

On the other hand those who are in favor of a low tariff insist that unless we keep the tariff wall low enough so that we may import a great many of the products of the other countries of the world we will not, in the first place, receive adequate revenue; in the second place we will not be able to sell to the rest of the world unless we buy from them; and in order that the other countries of the world may pay the great debt they already owe us of \$10,000,000,000 they must sell their products to us.

(Continued on Page 23.)

Better Winding and Warping Machinery

(By B. A. Peterson, Experimental Engineer of Barber-Colman Co.)

Two new machines have been developed by the Experimental Department to take the place of the old style spoolers and warpers used by cotton mills. As many members of Barber-Colman Association are not familiar with the processes used

large spools, each spool holding six to ten bobbins depending on the size of the yarn. This work is done by girls and women using Barber knot-
ters to tie the ends of threads together. After the spools are filled they are taken to the warpers and placed in the warper creel which is a V-shaped frame holding about

three or more beams are combined and the combined sheet run through a bath of starch to strengthen the threads and make them smooth for weaving. This combined sheet of threads then passes over a steam heated drum to dry it and is wound onto a number of smaller beams ready for weaving.

The first of these new machines is known as an automatic cheese winder and does the work at present done by spooler girls using hand knotters on spooling frames. The second machine takes the place of the present warper. The process of warping is not materially changed, however, with the exception that the work is done at higher speed and the yarn is subjected to less strain than by the old method.

The automatic winder makes a yarn package known as a cheese which is shown to the left in Figure 1. The yarn is wound criss-cross, making it possible to build up a self-sustaining yarn mass without using a spool. A ball bearing

This traveler is driven by an electric motor and is timed to make a complete circuit of the machine after each set of bobbins have been run off.

A brief outline of the operation is as follows: As the traveler starts down the side of the machine it stops the rotation of the first cheese it comes to, finds the end on the surface of the cheese by means of suction, and carries this end down to the knitter where the bobbin end, which has already been picked up by the forward movement of the traveler, is awaiting it. The two ends are then tied together and as the knot is cast off, the slack is automatically taken up, thus preventing the kinks in the yarn which are so common in hand spooling, and which cause a great deal of trouble in the looms. The cheese is then swung over into contact with the revolving drum and the thread dropped into the zig-zag groove, the winding beginning immediately upon contact of the cheese with the

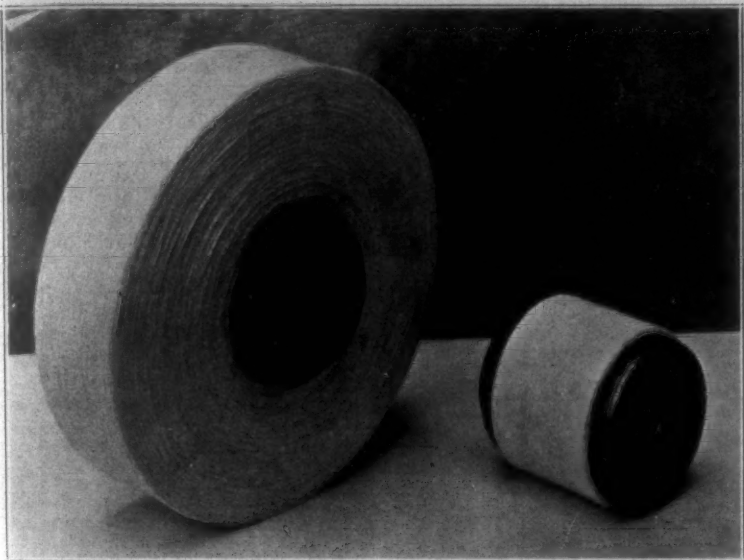


Figure 1—Full Cheese and Empty Cheese Core or Starter.

in the manufacture of cotton goods, four hundred spools. A thread from a brief description of the old method of spooling and warping may not be out of place.

Warp yarn is spun on bobbins containing between two and three thousand yards of thread. After the bobbins are taken from the spinning frame they go to the spooling ken to a machine called a slasher frames where they are wound onto

each spool runs through proper combs and thread detectors to a large spool known as a beam. This beam is 54½ inches long and usually has 26-inch diameter heads. The threads are wound on this beam in a sheet. These beams are then taken to a machine called a slasher where the sheets of thread from

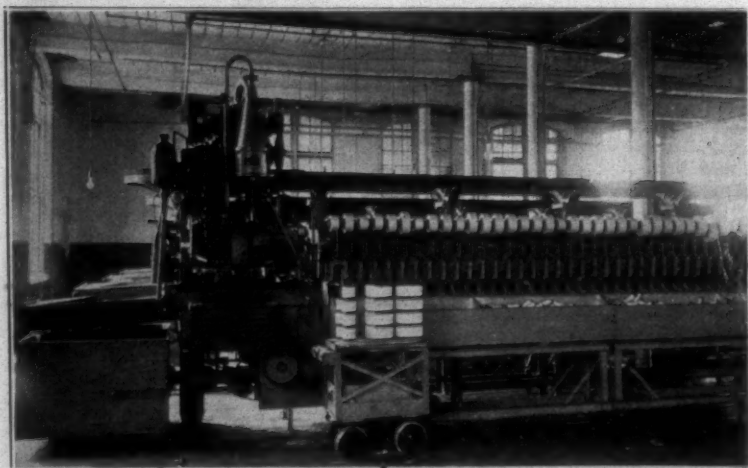


Figure 3—Winding Machine, Traveler at Left End, Operator's Truck in Center.

center or core takes the place of drum. While the knot is being tied the spool used in the old process. A cheese carrier consisting of a board with three spindles is used for handling the cheeses from the winding machine to the warper and back again. This is known as a trident. See Figure 2.

The winding machine as shown in Figure 3, consists of a long frame with a series of winding units mounted on each side of it. Each winding unit, Figure 4, has a swinging arm which supports a cheese with its axis horizontal. By means of this arm the cheese is swung into contact with a revolving drum, having zig-zag grooves which guide the thread onto the surface of the cheese. Just below the cheese arm is located the bobbin holder on the top of which is a thread guide or bunch catcher. The bobbin from which the yarn is being taken is mounted on a skewer in such a manner that the yarn is drawn off the end of the bobbin at a speed of 1200 yards per minute. Mounted on top of the frame is a traveling mechanism known as the traveler.

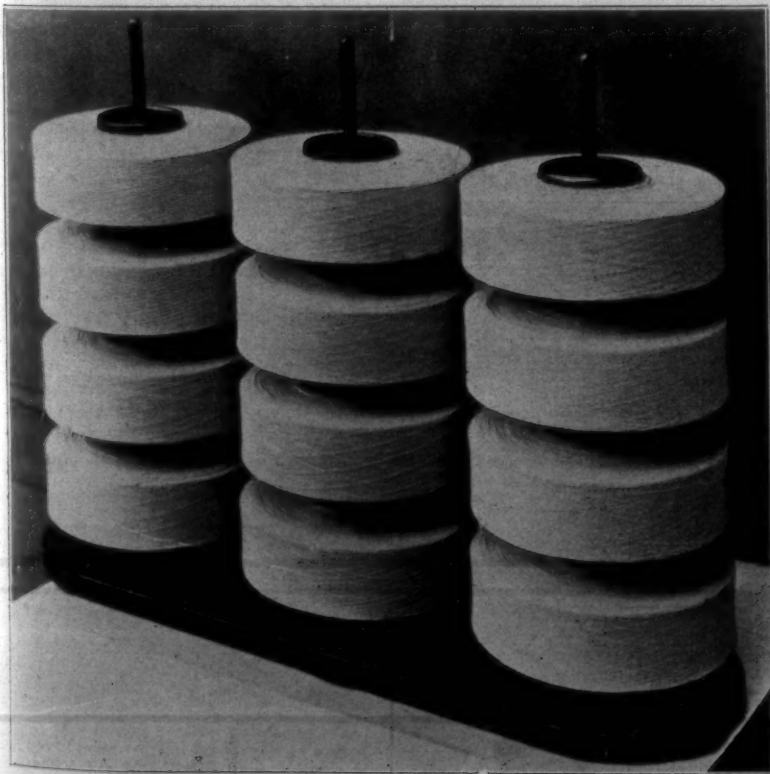


Figure 2—12 Full Cheeses on Trident Board.

end of the machine where the oper-

ator, each time around, sorts out those having yarn on and puts them back in the bobbin holders to be again tied up. The empties are dropped into bobbin trucks beneath the table while those badly tangled or with too small amount of yarn to be economically handled in this machine are sent to a smaller winding machine called a tailings machine where the yarn straightened up and cleaned off.

The traveler performs the same series of operations on each cheese all the way around the machine. As soon as the traveler has passed the first winding unit, the operator (ordinarily a girl) starts in behind it filling the reserve holders with fresh bobbins, placing the end of yarn from each bobbin in a special clamp in a position to be engaged by the knotters as it passes along the frame, and replacing all full cheeses with starters. The full cheeses are placed on tridents carried on a small truck running on a track and pushed ahead of her around the machine.

At the end of the machine opposite the sorting table are the trident tables. The one for full tridents is inclined away from the machine, while the one for empties is inclined toward the machine. Their tops have rolls mounted in them so that as the operator slides a full trident upon its table or runway it rolls away from her, thus keeping the upper end of the table clear. She then removes an empty from the lower end of the other trident table, the inclination of the table being such as to keep them always within her reach. Thus it may be seen that the work of changing tridents is only the work of an instant as she goes around the machine.

In Figure 5 may be seen the high speed warper and creel, and a view of the trident in the creel showing the electric drop wires in the creel gates. One of these drop wires is shown in the position taken when a thread is broken. The electric contacts are not troubled by accumulations of lint as they are entirely enclosed within the square tubes forming the gate. These gates open outward to permit the taking out of empty tridents and putting in full ones. The brakes are in contact with the cheeses when the warper is standing, but during the running of the warper these brakes are entirely removed from the surface of the cheeses.

All the empty tridents are removed and the full ones put in their place by the beam man. The creel girl then opens one of the creel gates and starts at the top of a vertical row and picks up the ends from the surfaces of the cheeses, forming them into a loose cord which is left hanging with the end at the bottom of the row. After all the ends have been found and left in this position, the gates are closed and the bunches of ends from each vertical row are carried forward and laid into the single comb which is located at the front of the warper. This work is usually done by two operators working together, one of them bringing the ends forward and passing them to the warper tender who stands at the front of the warper and lays them into the comb in their proper

spaces. As the ends are carried forward the threads automatically run to place behind their respective drop wires. After all the ends are laid into the comb they are brought down over the measuring roll and attached to the beam barrel and the warper is then ready to start. At the finish of the beam all the ends are broken out preparatory to re-creeling. The time used for creeling is only about twenty minutes from the time one beam is finished until the next is ready to start, which is much less than is required by the tying-over method now commonly used.

The warping speed is between 500 and 600 yards per minute, but in spite of this high speed the tension is very much less than on the old style warpers. This very low tension is due to the ball bearing cheeses cores previously mentioned. The effect of this lessened yarn tension is to greatly reduce the stops due to broken threads. Anyone familiar with the old style method of warping will wonder how it is possible to stop quickly enough to prevent the broken end being buried under the other threads on the surface of the beam and still not have the yarn from the other cheeses all

tangle from the over-run. This is successfully accomplished by means of a powerful brake on the warper and individual brakes on the surface of each cheese. The breaking of a thread permits the drop wire to fall completing the circuit through an electro magnet on the top of the creel. This magnet releases a spring which actuates the warper brake and cheese brakes simultaneously so that the beam and cheeses are brought to a stop without tangling or breaking out other ends. The time required to stop is not over two and one-half seconds. One of these warpers will take care of the output of two of the cheese winding machines.

Figures 3 and 5 accompanying this article were taken at the Capital City Plant of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., where four winding machines and two warpers are installed. This installation has a capacity of approximately 24,000 pounds of No. 28 yarn per week. The four winding machines require four operators, one to each machine, while the two warpers are run by one warp tender. Two creel girls do the creeling and take care of the tangled bobbins at the tailing machine. The winding machines are winding an average of twenty bobbins per minute each. The same help is required to handle yarn and beams as in ordinary spooling and warping. The average number of breaks per beam at Capital City is well under ten, and the average time required to run off a beam of 30,000 yards is less than one and one-half hours. The warpers are handling an average of five beams a day each. As mentioned above the operators on these machines handle an average of twenty bobbins per minute. On coarse yarn and large bobbins they will do more pounds of yarn than on fine yarn and small bobbins, although the number of bobbins handled should be approximately the same.

The sole object of the spooling and warping process is to combine numerous short threads into fewer long ones, and then to assemble these long threads into sheets. The other preparatory processes all add something to the quality of the yarn; the fibres are straightened and arranged parallel to each other with a uniform density, and then twisted to give them strength. But the spooling and warping process at the very best makes no improvement in the yarn, only putting it in more convenient form to use, and if not carefully done may seriously injure the yarn by weakening it so that it will not weave as well and the resultant cloth will be of poorer quality. It is recognized that the quality of the yarn as it comes from the spinning cannot be improved by winding it on these machines. Every effort during the design and construction of these machines has been directed towards keeping the yarn tensions low, and in consequence yarn wound by these machines is of better quality than that wound by the old process.

Results of tests extending over long periods of time at Dover, N. H.; Bemis, Tenn.; and Columbia, S. C.; show that the broken warp

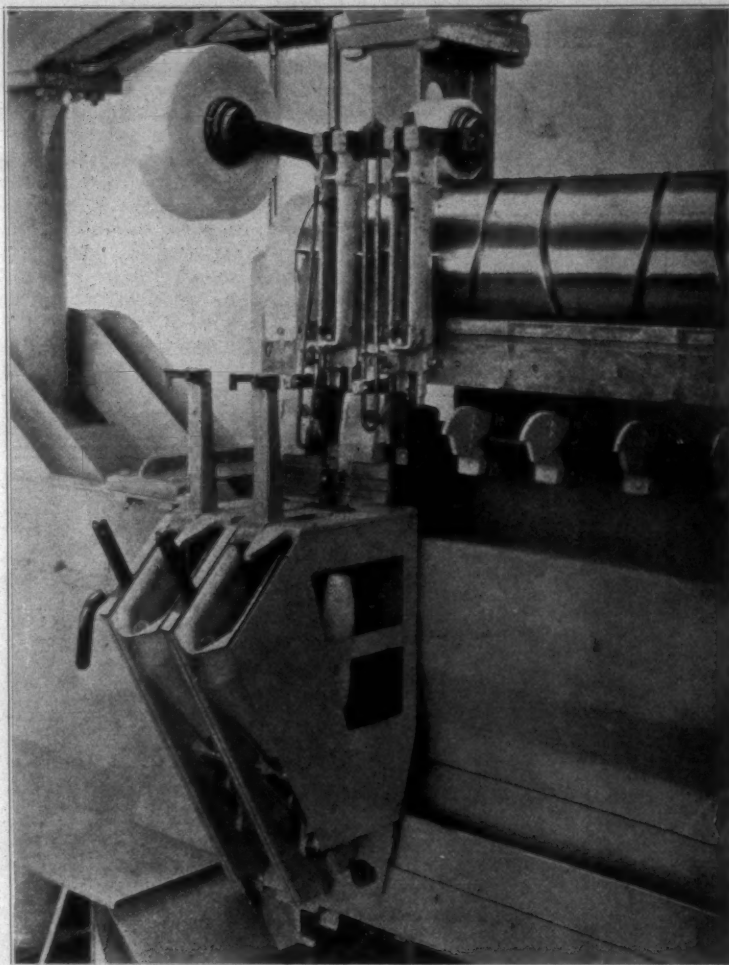


Figure 4—Winding Units.

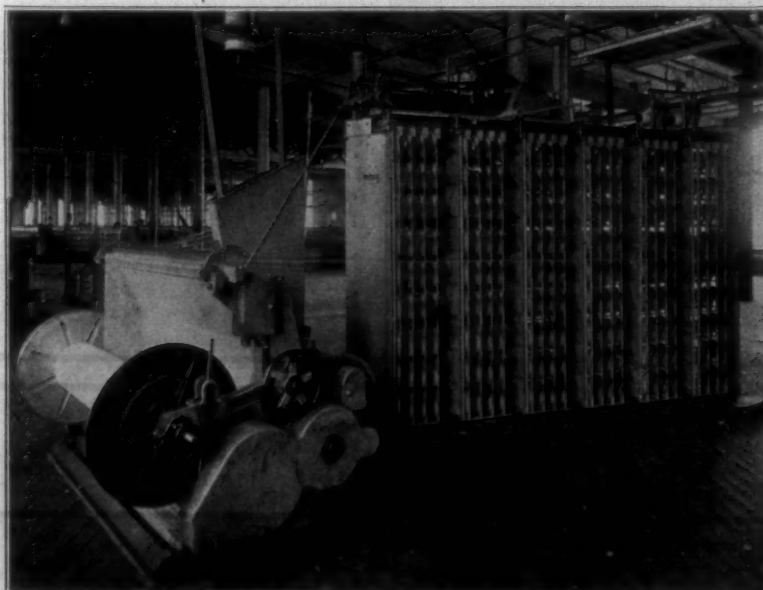


Figure 5—High Speed Warper and Creel.

(Continued on Page 26.)

LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

3—The Picking Mechanism.

The mechanism for throwing the shuttle of the loom frequently causes trouble for the fixer. This is usually due to the fault of the fixer, who has probably made some incorrect adjustments of the picker ball, the picker shaft, arm or other part of the mechanism. Then again we will find troubles existing with the picking mechanism of the loom as a result of the wearing of the parts. Or perhaps the weaver has neglected to properly lubricate the moving parts or has allowed waste to wind about the same, thereby retarding the free movement so necessary in a well adjusted loom. One may discover all manner of patch work and poor adjustments by inspecting a section of looms in charge of a careless or incompetent man. Sometimes the man is really a good fixer, but expecting to leave the job allows his looms to run down.

The accompanying illustrations are typical of some of the faults found in any weave room. Fig. 1 shows the picker ball, arm and shaft in good condition. But after the mechanism has been in use some years, certain parts may be expected to wear. If the picker ball is worn, as at A, Fig. 2, you are not going to get a good, even pick. The chances are that the wearing was not even and the ball will strike heavier in one place than the other. The picking shoe below will not receive an even, steady blow. The loom will pick harshly and trouble will result in several directions until you put on a new ball.

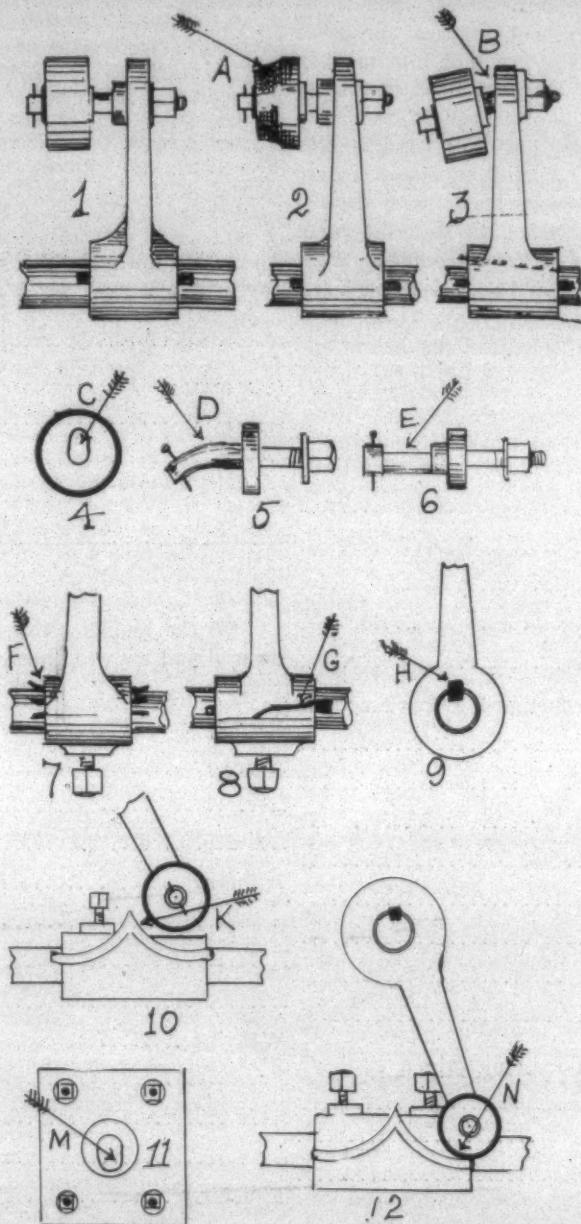
Or perhaps the picker ball stud has become bent as at B, Fig. 3. The loss of motion in the delivered blow can be made up by shortening the sweep strap. But this is not a good way to do. The stud should be taken off and straightened in the vise, or by taking it to the machinist of the mill for heating and correcting. Or better still, discard the bent stud for a new one. Then again there will be cases of worn bearings in the ball. A case of this kind is shown in Fig. 4, in which the hole in the picker ball has become worn unevenly as at C. There is only one way to fix this and that is to put on a new ball. Another type of sprung stud is exhibited in Fig. 5. The letter A designates the bend. This type of bend may also be corrected on the anvil and the stud used again. But if the stud is worn off as at E, Fig. 6, you may as well take it off once as to try to make it do. You get lost motion and irregular motion with a stud in this condition and an experienced man will not fiddle with it.

Troubles With the Picker Arm.

The picking ball arm as connected with the picking shaft of the loom is shown in Fig. 7. This is given to illustrate a case I saw in a mill where inspection of the looms was lacking. The arm depended upon a set screw to hold it in place, instead of a key as is often used.

The point of the set screw had become worn and it had also cut into the metal of the shaft. Hence the arm was loose on the shaft and the wabby condition made it impossible for the shuttle to receive sufficient steady force to drive it across the loom without occasionally stopping. To remove the arm and replace it with a new one meant to take out the picker shaft which meant considerable work. So the loom fixer drove a number of pieces of thin steel between the hub and the shaft as at F.

These pieces of steel were frequently becoming loose as he undertook to drive in a steel key, with the result that the hub of the picker arm was cracked as at G, Fig. 8. This of course settled the matter and a new arm was put on. A good way to get a secure grip in a case of this kind is to use a steel square key and as at H, Fig. 9. This kind of a fastening can be relied upon indefinitely.



Adjustment of the Picking Shoes.

I recollect that once a loom fixer had the idea that he could get better results with his looms if he adjusted the picking mechanism so that the picker ball would strike the wing of the picking shoe very near the point as at K, Fig. 10. Just quickly becoming loose as he understood. But I know that he got a very hard, sharp pick on his looms and was obliged to do more fixing and repairing than necessary. His looms were constantly banging. The short pick failed to get the shuttles entirely across to the opposite boxes

in time to clear the daggers and the loom would be brought to a stop, much to the annoyance of the weaver. Finally I got him to reset several of the looms in this respect and he was soon satisfied that the better way of adjusting the picker ball and picking shoe was to get the relationship of the two as in Fig. 12, which shows the ball about to contact with the wing of the shoe. Instead of striking the wing at the top, the ball strikes the wing at N. Consequently instead of getting a short, harsh, quick pick, a longer, smoother and better pick resulted, with far less strain on the loom and with satisfaction to the weaver. But the fact that the pick gets short and snappy at times is not always the fault of the fixer, because sometimes the bearing supporting the rear end of the picking shoe shaft will wear as at M, Fig. 11, and let the shaft drop lower.

The lowering of the shaft means the dropping a little of the shoe and this makes it further from the circle described by the picking ball and the condition shown in Fig. 10 arises. Or the leather sweep strap of the picker motion may stretch and extend the drop of the picking shoe or other reasons may occur. But any fixer who keeps in touch with the mechanical condition of his section of looms will not miss observing any condition of the kind mentioned.

(Continued Next Week)

Waiter—Here is your soft-boiled egg, sir. Is there anything else I can do for you?

Patron—Yes; beat it.

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
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Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Power

Questions on power problems have not come in so freely but the ones we have are very good. Some of them are more or less catch questions but they will start the ball too rolling. Good practical questions on problems that have given you trouble and you would like to have further information on are the kinds that will prove of most interest to mechanics and engineers. The power department is one of most importance to the mill and we know engineers and machinists realize this as much as the superintendent or manager. All kinds of questions are asked of them and broken parts and other troubles from every department of the mill are brought to him. Everyone from the superintendent to the doffer has a job for him. Tell us some of these troubles. What you have to do. Ask the other fellow what he would do. Next week the subject will be carding again. It will be interesting.

Now, get busy and fill in the answers to the questions below and then ask a few. Use extra paper if necessary.

(1-P) What per cent of power would be saved in 12,000 spindle mill if equipped with ball bearing hangers over ordinary ring oiler bearings?

(2-P) How many pounds of coal should be consumed to produce one h. p. an hour?

(3-P) How many pounds of steam does it take to operate a slasher?

(4-P) A certain spinning room is equipped with one large motor to drive the whole room from overhead shafting. Would there be a power saving to operate all frames with individual motors and silent chain drives? If so, how much?.....

(5-P) What is the maximum power required by the following machines:

Card?..... Warper?..... Spinning frame?
 Picker?..... Bale press?.....
 40-inch duck loom?.....

(6-P) In a yarn mill operated wholly by electricity what is the best means of heating during winter?.....

(7-P) Do you make any special effort to save electricity?.....
 What are some of the things you do?.....

Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Fill in all the blanks in which you are interested, sign your name and address below, tear out the page and mail to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Name

Mill

Position

Address

Why Should Cloth Rooms Be Humidified?

(By E. D. Walen, in "Builders," published by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

Humidity usually is considered to be a very mysterious thing and rightly so for it is something which cannot be seen and which cannot be felt accurately and also is something which has such very peculiar effects on cotton during the process of manufacture.

Practically everything will absorb more or less moisture, even glass and rubber have some moisture properties. The moisture is absorbed in such a way that it apparently cannot be squeezed out of a material, but yet it is there, and neither can it be seen. When the moisture is seen, it is not absorption, but surface condensation. The atmosphere absorbs and gives off moisture according to definite laws and the amount of moisture actually in the air is usually expressed in per cent of relative humidity.

For different temperatures the air can absorb different amounts of moisture and the total amount of moisture which the air can absorb is called the moisture of saturation.

Supposing the air can absorb at any temperature 10 grains of moisture per cubic foot, if the air has absorbed only five grains of moisture at this temperature the relative humidity is then 50 per cent or the relative humidity is the relation between the amount of moisture actually in the air to the amount of moisture which the air can hold at that temperature.

Hygroscopic materials like cotton when placed in the air absorb moisture according to the moisture condition of the atmosphere so that for any particular degree of humidity in the air cotton will absorb its own particular percentage of moisture. If the cotton has more moisture in it than would ordinarily be expected of it in any particular atmosphere, it would give off moisture and the law of cotton regain is dependent upon the humidity and absolute temperature of the atmosphere.

For instance, if the same amount of moisture is in the air and the temperature is rising, the relative humidity is lower for as the temperature is increased the air is capable of holding a larger amount of moisture. Hence, if cotton is placed in a room which has an increase of temperature throughout the day, the regain of the cotton will drop as the temperature goes up. This is due to the temperature rising, but more particularly due to the fact that the humidity of the air drops as the temperature goes up for the regain in cotton is not so much dependent upon temperature alone as it is dependent upon relative humidity and for all practical purposes the relative humidity alone is the factor to consider.

Sometimes people say that the cotton is exposed to the atmosphere and therefore has the natural regain and will run better in the mill. This statement is rather peculiar for there are no two days which have the same atmospheric conditions of humidity and the regain in

cotton when exposed to the air may be anything from 4 per cent to 10 or 11 per cent. Accordingly, when speaking of such things one should give the humidity of the air during the time the cotton is in it.

The importance of keeping a uniform humidity of any particular room is very well known and usually considered in any manufacturing establishment. It so happens that the humidity necessary to have the work run well is something above a certain amount and so long as it is above this amount the work will run properly and everybody is happy. This, however, is not the entire consideration for it is just as important to know what the humidity regain is as it is to know that the work is running well.

The system of designating the size of roving, yarns, etc., is dependent upon the weight of cotton of a certain length and when we say the weight of cotton, we automatically mean the weight of cotton plus a certain weight of water. If the machine is set to give a certain weight of sliver, the size will vary as the humidity varies and as the humidity goes up the sliver will run heavy and as the humidity goes down the sliver will run light.

Where, as a matter of fact, the actual weight of the cotton present is probably the same, from this it might readily be seen that if a system of weighing which involved correction for moisture were installed in the mill it is conceivable that a considerable amount of changing might be done away with and that yarn would be more regular.

Cloth and yarn usually are sold on some function of weight, either so many yards of fabric weighing a definite weight per yard or so many pounds of fabric or yarn having a certain yardage. If the weighing of the fabric is done on some days, the actual poundage in cotton will be much in excess of the actual poundage of cotton or yarn when sold on other days.

This effect will be exaggerated for during some times of the year the humidity will run uniformly lower and some times of the year it will run uniformly high and we have then the effect of light and heavy yarns in the cloth together with the effect of more or less moisture in the cloth at the time of shipping.

As an example of this, cotton may have in the bale 10, 11, 12, or even as high as 18 per cent moisture and cloth made from these bales may have 4 per cent moisture or 7 or 8 per cent. The question then arises as to whether or not it will be logical to sell cloth on a definite weight which includes a definite regain and a definite weight of cotton.

The cloth room is very seldom humidified and from the viewpoint of correct shipping weights every precaution should be used to maintain a constant as well as uniform condition as regards moisture.

The Cotton Research Company is developing ways and means of accomplishing these things and will put them into effect whenever there is reason to believe they will prove to be adequate and whenever the mills want them.

Sudden Call for White Hosiery a Big Surprise.

New York hosiery selling agents can not get enough women's white stockings to meet the demand that suddenly has sprung up for them, according to a man who represents several mills.

"It is nothing but whites, whites, whites," he said. "Why we have even got to the point where we are selling our samples. A month or so ago you couldn't give them away. Today everybody wants them."

"It seems to me that the jobber, despite the same experience every summer, will never learn that women wear white stockings very largely during July and August. In fact, some very smartly dressed women never wear anything else during these months. Despite that fact every year both the jobbers and retailers never wake up to situation until the white stocking season is upon us."

"This year, of course, conditions were abnormal. The jobber had sold no white stockings since last year, whereas in normal years there is usually some business done right throughout the year. For this reason many of the jobbers had considerable stocks on hand."

"Then, a few months back when the effects of the full fashioned strike in Philadelphia began to be felt, some of the jobbers not around the shortage temporarily by having what white stockings they had on hand dyed up into black, cordovan, grey, or whatever color was in demand at the moment. Then, when the call came for white stockings they were caught without a pair in stock."

"That retail holdings of white stockings are low is shown by the fact that we have large numbers of retail customers coming in here to try to make purchases. They want to buy good grades of silk stockings, too. Despite the fact that reports from Paris say that dresses are getting longer, I believe that silk stockings have come to stay. A number of retailers from different sections of the country with whom I have discussed the subject held the same opinion, and say that it comes from personal observation in their stores. Women have become so accustomed to wearing them during the war, and have found them so becoming, that I do not believe they will ever go back to the general wearing of cotton and lisle."

"A peculiar kink of the women's stocking situation is that in states like Ohio and Kentucky the retailers will buy only staple colors, because they have found that there is very little or no market for the others."

"I recently took a selling trip through the middle west and south-east. I had with me a sample of what we call a tan Russian calf that has been a big seller here in New York. Out there I found that despite the fact that it was a leader in New York the retailers would not touch it."

"Come back with that next year" one of the big retailers told me. "It's too far advanced for us now."

"Do you really mean that," I asked him.

"I surely do. Because that's the style in New York is no sign it is worn here. At present our women are wearing the staple colors, and we have found that so far as this year is concerned they do not want to wear anything else. Of course, there are some women that would try anything but their patronage is not large enough in the aggregate to cater to."

"By the next year your tan Russian calf shade will probably hit this part of the country, while New York will be back to wearing the old reliable blacks and browns as the latest thing."

"The shoe situation is another thing that we have found it increasingly advisable to watch. Style in stockings seem to be strongly allied with shoes, and it will sometimes save thousands of dollars to have an advance line on the trend of shoe styles."

"For example a few years ago women wore tan shoes and navy blue stockings. I remember we couldn't turn out enough navy stockings to meet the demand. Another time they wore the Colonial style of black ties and white stockings. Recently they have been wearing tan oxfords and sheer black or grey stockings. Then there was the fad for the French round pointed short vamped shoes and openwork stockings. A vogue for fancy or sports shoes is likely to make a great difference in the demand for the different kinds of women's stockings."

"In men's socks there is a shortage at present of staple colors, particularly black. However, there are indications that this shortage will shortly be remedied."

Park Yarn Mills Co.

Kings Mountain, N. C.

T. L. Saunders	Supt.
J. L. Knight	Carder
Hoyle Moss, Ben Falls	
Second Hands Carding	
E. C. McSwain	Spinner
Millard Phillips	2d Hand Spinning
Wm. P. Saunders	Shipping Clerk
A. B. Nelson	Outside Foreman
A. B. Nelson	Master Mechanic

Puritan Mills Co.

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. W. McElhannon	Supt.
W. G. Stinson	Asst. Supt.
J. D. Watkins	Carder
Jess Redwine	2d Hand Carding
J. D. Watkins	Spinner
F. H. Thompson	2d Hand Spinning
W. G. Stinson	Beamer
E. M. Spry	Weaver
Lee Campbell	2d Hand Weaving
A. C. Barnhardt	Shipping Clerk
Tem Sessoms	Dyer
E. N. Tart	Master Mechanic

Cochran Cotton Mill Co.

Cochran, Ga.

F. B. Watson	Supt.
J. W. Taylor	Carder
G. W. Thompson	Spinner
M. M. Speer	Weaver
G. W. Cook	Cloth Room
E. Z. Brantley	Master Mechanic

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Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke



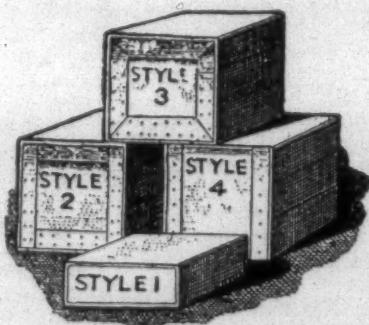
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White Pine, N.C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

Personal News

L. R. Ogletree has moved from Westminster, S. C., to Columbus, Ga.

J. C. Womack, from Columbus, Ga., has moved to Griffin, Ga.

Eddie Ammons has moved from Dillon, S. C., to Marion, S. C.

R. C. Roberts, formerly of Spindale, N. C., is now living at Lincolnton, N. C.

D. R. Hinkle, from Cedartown, Ga., is now superintendent of Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

T. L. Darby, from Chester, S. C., is now loom fixer at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

C. L. Upchurch is in Atlanta, Ga., recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

T. E. White is now overseer of dyeing for Brogan Mill, Anderson, S. C.

The infant son of S. W. Duggan of Knoxville Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn., died Sunday, July 3d.

O. D. Johnson, former student of Textile Industrial Institute, is exhibiting "character cloth" at Greenville, S. C., this week.

D. E. Mahaffee has been appointed as overseer of carding and spinning at Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. M. Southern has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, Kings Mountain, N. C.

F. B. Watson, secretary and assistant treasurer of Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga., is also acting as superintendent.

W. T. Johnson, formerly dyer at Brogan Mill, Anderson, S. C., is now overseer of dyeing at Patterson Mills, Rosemary, N. C.

Hayne Padgett has been appointed representative in North Carolina for Swan & Finch of New York. Mr. Padgett has been connected with the Atlanta office of the company and is a well known mill man.

Lindsey Padgett, formerly with Sloan & Finch, has accepted position with National Supply Company of Birmingham, Ala., and will sell high grade specialties to the cotton mills.

C. S. Fagan, overseer of Mill No. 1, Coosa Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, Ala., will motor through the country to Blue Ridge, N. C., to attend the Industrial Y. M. C. A. Conference, which will be in session July 29-31.

W. N. Williams has resigned as superintendent of Williams Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Laboratory Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

J. W. Anderson, who has been in Atlanta for some time, has returned to Gastonia, N. C.

A. B. Carter, of Greenville, S. C., has been in Charlotte during the week looking over the building for the "Made in Carolina" Exposition and the meeting of the Southern Textile Association to be held here in September.

Brogan Mill.

Anderson, S. C.

E. P. Coffield	Superintendent
R. L. Hulsey	Carder
J. B. Hulsey	2d Hand Carding
Floyd English	Spinner
W. T. Blakeley	2d Hand Spinning
L. S. Moss	Slasher, Warper
J. W. Prigg	Weaver
L. Z. Humphries	2d Hand Weaving
G. M. Broadwell	2d Hand Weaving
G. E. Foster	Cloth Room
W. E. Cason	Shipping Clerk
T. E. White	Dyer
C. W. Wilson	Outside Foreman
W. T. Johnson	Master Mechanic

Autauga Cotton Mill.

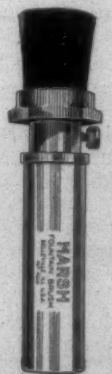
Prattville, Ala.

G. W. Jolly	Supt.
Luther Atherton	Carder
J. J. Saller	2d Hand Carding
T. D. Crockett	Spinner
Dave Bennett	2d Hand Spinning
Oscar McCluskey	Slasher
Jim Drury	Weaver
Paul Campbell	2d Hand Weaving
John Anderson	Shipping Clerk
Antoine McCarrey	Master Mechanic

Ridge Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.

H. M. Childers	Supt.
Lawrence Hinson	Carder
Norris	Spinner
Carl Story	Master Mechanic



SOMETHING NEW in Fountain Stencil Brushes

The Marsh Brush is an improvement—INK FLOWS when you want it to. Try it—it will pay for itself the first month. We also sell guaranteed Liquid Ink.



Ten Years Ago

Personal News Items Ten Years Ago.

The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated July 13, 1921.

— Ten Years Ago —
John Barclay, of Selma, Ala., has accepted a position at Alabama City, Ala.

— Ten Years Ago —
J. H. Garrett, of Selma, Ala., has accepted a position at Canton, Ga.

— Ten Years Ago —
S. M. Crolley is now overhauling the spinning at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —
J. D. Lokey, superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill, has been on a camping party on the Chattahoochee River.

— Ten Years Ago —
W. L. Dunn has resigned as overseer of weaving at Darlington, S. C., to accept a similar position at Pineville, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —
Frank E. Heymer has resigned as superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., and will spend several months visiting the textile centers of Europe.

— Ten Years Ago —
L. P. Hollis, general secretary of the Parker Mills Co. Y. M. C. A., has been spending a vacation at Rock Hill, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —
J. V. McCombs is overseer of spinning at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Mill News Items Ten Years Ago.

Clover, S. C.—The Clover Cotton Mfg. Co. have recently installed four additional Fales & Jenks spinning frames.

— Ten Years Ago —
Whitmire, S. C.—The Glen-Lowry Mfg. Company has recently placed an order with the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., for their addition of 30,000 spindles.

— Ten Years Ago —
Siluria, Ala.—Work is progressing on the addition to the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, which will be ready in a short time for the installation of 10,000 additional spindles.

— Ten Years Ago —
Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Cotton Mills are installing a new slasher and some other additional machinery, for which contracts were awarded recently.

— Ten Years Ago —
Greenville, S. C.—The charter for the Woodside Cotton Mill Company was received last week at the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance from Secretary of State R. M. McCown. The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000 and the stock is divided into 30,000 shares valued at \$100 each. The incorporators are Messrs. John T. Woodside, T. Q. Donaldson, B. A. Morgan, E. F. Woodside and J. David Woodside.

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS
MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

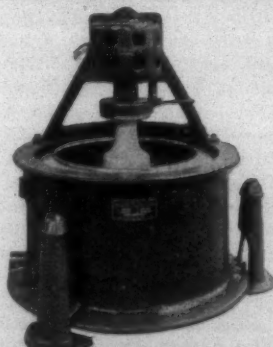
L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.
American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

Any Production of Exceptional
Merit Invites Imitation,
But—

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "The Finest Extractor Made"



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facili-
tate Removing Basket and
Bearings

East Jersey Pipe Company

New York Office
T. A. Gillespie
Gillespie Bldg.

Works
Paterson, N. J.

New England Agent
J. A. Butler
Old South Bldg., Boston

Southern Agent
E. S. Player
Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agent
Whitehead-Emmans, Ltd
Montreal

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.
PATERSON, N. J.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921

Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

While the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Asheville, N. C., on last Friday and Saturday was not very well attended, the sessions were interesting and were filled with an unusually able set of addresses.

Governor Cameron Morrison, Ex-Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels, Gen. L. D. Tyson, and Dr. D. W. Daniels and Dr. Jno. E. White were among the speakers.

Victor Montgomery, of Spartanburg, S. C., J. D. Hammett, of Anderson, S. C., were present as representatives from the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.

A. H. Bahnson, treasurer of the Arista, Mayo and Washington Mills, was elected president, while Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Automatic Spooling and Warping.

In this issue we are publishing an illustrated description of the automatic spoolers and the high speed warpers of Barber-Colman Co.

Four of these spoolers and two warpers have been in operation for about a year at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., and it was our privilege, a few weeks ago, to witness them in operation.

It is certainly a fact that these machines are doing very efficient work at that mill and greatly reduce the amount of labor required.

The most surprising thing to us is the fact that the high speed winding is done from warp wound bobbins standing upright on pins and that they have demonstrated that in their spooler that it is possible to wind much faster and with less breakage from warp than from filling wind. The high speed causes the yarn to balloon away from the bobbin and eliminates all drag.

The warpers run off about one beam every hour and the breakage Yarn wound on spools and beams of ends is far less than on ordinary warpers. Through the courtesy of the management of the Pacific Mills, the Barber-Colman Co. are in position to show the operation of the machines in the Capital City Mills to any cotton manufacturer who is interested.

Lancaster Cotton Mills Resume Operations.

The strike at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., which was engineered as a little side enterprise by Messrs. Deane and Callahan, professional agitators, has proved a complete failure.

The mill resumed operations on last Monday morning and in spite of the efforts of the agitators there has been an increase in the number of employees each day.

The result of following after Deane and Callahan has been that the operatives of the Lancaster Cotton Mills have lost several weeks of much needed wages.

Chadwick-Hoskins Co. Makes Bad Move.

On the occasion of the visit last week of President Spencer Turner of New York, the Chadwick-Hoskins Company announced that they would resume operations whenever a sufficient number of their operatives applied for work and we do not hesitate to criticize them for having made a very unwise and unnecessary move, and one which we believe will greatly delay the settlement of the present strike.

The agitator seized upon that announcement and construed it to mean that the Chadwick-Hoskins Company were very anxious to resume operation. The operatives who had been almost on the point of giving up the fight, were aroused to a new fighting spirit and unquestionably the strike has been greatly prolonged.

President Spencer Turner may know how to sell cotton goods, but he knows nothing of the conditions in this section or of the characteristics of the mill operatives, and his effort to settle this strike is certainly not worthy of favorable comment.

It would have been far better for the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and all of the other mills in this section if President Spencer Turner had stayed in New York or gone off to a summer resort and played golf.

Extracts from Union By-Laws.

The following extracts are copied from the constitution and by-laws of the United Textile Workers of America:

Article III—All local unions desiring to become part of this organization shall pay a charter fee of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars for which they shall receive an outfit consisting of Books, Charter, Seal, etc. For all members joining this Organization an initiation fee of one (\$1.00) dollar must be sent to the International Office.

Article X—Per Capita Tax—Section 1—The per capita tax of local unions admitted into the International Union shall be thirty-five (35) cents per month per member, due on receipt of notice, on all members on the books of the local union at time of notification, for which a per capita tax stamp will be issued by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Article XI—Benefits—Section 1—The International Organization shall provide in case of a strike the sum of six (\$6.00) dollars per week for each member of six (6) consecutive months' good standing when strike goes into effect, providing said strike shall have been duly endorsed by the International Union.

Sec. 2.—No strike benefits will be paid for the first week of a strike and shall not be due until the end of the second week of the strike.

Article XXX — Sec. 4. — Where there are two or more unions in

one vicinity they must form a Textile Council, and all local unions in said vicinity must affiliate with the Textile Council. All Textile Councils shall be chartered by the United Workers of America, the cost of addition to be five (\$5.00) dollars.

It will be noted that Articles III, X, and XXX all refer to the payment to the United Textile Workers head office which is the real object of the organization of a union.

Article XI refers to the payment of strike benefits to members of the union but is void at the present time because it would mean that the members would get back some of the money that they have paid in. We do not know why they call the head office of the United Textile Workers of America the International Office unless it is that McMahon and most of his gang are foreigners, having been born in England.

Officers and Directors of S. T. A. Meet Saturday.

The officers and directors of the Southern Textile Association will meet in Charlotte, N. C., Saturday at ten o'clock to discuss matters concerning the association and make preliminary plans for the convention in September.

About Breaking Even.

July 6, 1921.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

You are to be commended for your sound and pertinent remarks in your editorial "About Breaking Even" in your issue of Textile Bulletin of June 30th.

As you say the remark "We can about break even" is fast becoming a famous phrase and some of us yarn manufacturers have said this so much in the last few months that we have almost actually made ourselves believe it; but if we keep up the pace for a few more months like we have the last nine months somebody will have to change this saying to "We are broke" and I am afraid many will realize it to be a fact. The prices received for sales of yarn made recently from information received at our mills means a loss of three to five cents a pound for what we are able to produce it for and from information generally received I believe we are not out of line for manufacturing costs as compared with other mills.

Of course the buyer of yarn wants them as cheaply as he can get them, he would not be a good business man if he didn't, but I believe the majority of them would be willing to pay a small profit if he could not get them otherwise; at least it would be good business judgment for him to want the mills to make at least a small profit, for the industry as a whole cannot survive the present conditions indefinitely. Conditions will be better everywhere when all of labor is at work

and all industries at least making a living if not any profit. To kill any large line of industry by continually hammering down the price of its product below the cost of producing it will be more or less disastrous to the whole.

There is no way of getting around the law of supply and demand when it comes to the last analysis. When we make more yarn than can be consumed and continually force them on the market, the price will go down and stay down as long as this is a fact. There is some partial remedy for present mill conditions and that is to run our mills shorter time than we have been doing and to change our expression from "We can about break even" to "We are doing a little better than breaking even" when we make a sale of yarn and be sure we are right as to the cost of it.

Your remarks on the use of low grade cotton and the quality of yarn produced and the resulting physical condition of the mills are timely and well grounded. I believe almost fatal mistakes are being made along this time. We cannot fool all the people all the time.

Of course we all want to run our mills as much time as possible. That is good sound business, but shall we shorten our period of distress or continue on into bankruptcy? It is up to us to save ourselves and not wait for some one else to do it. They might be too long coming to our aid.

Yours truly,

BOOST.

Twelve Union Leaders Are Taken to Jail Under Guard.

Williamson, W. Va.—David S. Robb, international agent of the United Mine Workers of America, and 11 other union leaders in the Williamson coal fields, arrested here, were removed to the county jail at Welch, McDowell county, under guard. The men are charged with unlawful assemblage in violation of Governor Morgan's proclamation placing Mingo county under martial law.

The union men were heavily guarded while being escorted from the court house here to the train, and were accompanied to the McDowell county jail by a detachment of state police. Four more arrests were made for alleged violations of the martial law proclamation.

Lancashire Optimistic, But Actual Business Patchy, Says Frank Nasmith.

Manchester, Eng.—A close personal investigation made on the Manchester 'Change confirms the statement that traders are optimistic, but actual business is patchy. Buyers who are accustomed to fix low rates, persist in spite of the stronger market. Business, therefore, is difficult at higher prices.

Manufacturers are booked until Christmas, in a few isolated cases. Booking by the bleachworks is fairly heavy.

Manchester cable advices throughout the week just ending told of steadily improving business, "from fine voiles to coarse goods for In-

dian consumption," and while some of these reports were probably over-enthusiastic, the foregoing from such an authority as Mr. Nasmith, would lend weight to the belief that Britain's normal trade with the East, long latent, is now on the point of revival.

This in itself is probably not unexpected in Lancashire, for often during the weeks of the coal strike there had been waves of good inquiry from Calcutta, Bombay, and especially China. But most of the mills were unable to operate, and their plight was intensified by the subsequent strike of the operatives.

The mill strike, however, proved to be short-lived, and during the 10 or 12 days preceding the settlement, there ensued even stronger inquiry, which was looked upon as forecasting a quick return to production.

One obstacle still stands in the way of more normal operations in Lancashire, it would seem, and that is the question of prices. Unlike the mills in the United States, those of England have been slow to see the wisdom of readjustment to a basis nearer pre-war conditions. Great Britain, however, has all along been several months behind this country in the matter of prices, whether working up or down, and it seems likely she will soon get into the new stride. The recent reduction in mill wages points in that direction.

Larger Carry-Over of Cotton Expected.

With cotton prices "dragging the bottom" and with a demand for the staple that is mediocre at best, with many mills here and abroad idle, it is one of the question marks in the trade as to just how the season's production, to be cut down by sharply reduced acreage, will balance with the consumption. Many experts forecast a world "carry-over" this year which will overtop the 5,500,000 bales of the 1920 season, and may even exceed the carry-over of 1914, when the trade was disrupted by the outbreak of the war and the shutdown of mills in all parts of the country and practical cessation of shipments for industrial purposes.

An analysis of the figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Markets warrants the assertion that the production this year will be back to practically the pre-war basis. The world's production, as estimated by this bureau, will be 19,595,000 bales of 500 pounds each, distributed as follows:

U. S.	13,366,000
India	2,976,000
Egypt	1,251,000
China	1,000,000
Russia	180,000
Brazil	100,000
Mexico	165,000
Peru	157,000
All other	400,000

This approximate total of 20,000,000 bales will compare with a production of 17,964,000 bales in the previous season, of 16,962,000 bales in the 1919 season, and of 16,786,000 in the year before that.

Since the war, consumption has decreased at a much greater rate

than production. That is the final answer to the query from the South: "What is the matter with the price of cotton?" The operation of the law of supply and demand has made a difference of upward of 20 cents per pound for every bale of cotton produced this year, as compared with last year at current prices.

The commercial crop of cotton last year was 17,964,000 bales and the world consumption has been estimated at about 17,555,000 bales. The carry-over from the previous year was 5,846,000 bales. Just now trade authorities are placing the consumption for 1921 at 16,000,000, which in some quarters is regarded as optimistic. Assuming, however, that it is correct, a carry-over of about 10,000,000 bales may be expected.

While world imports of American cotton are still behind those of last year, a hopeful feature is the fact that up to the last week in June, French takings approximated last year's, and those of Continental Europe were about 25 per cent greater than in the preceding season.

Japanese Cotton Mill Situation Recovering.

Tokyo—Official reports indicate a noticeable improvement in the condition of the Japanese cotton industry, the number of looms in operation at the end of March being two times as great as at the end of May last year.

At the end of May, 1920, the mills were experiencing the worst stagnation in their history, says a resume of official reports from prefectural centers of the industry. Compared with that period, the condition of mills at the end of March this year was much better.

Their production was at the end of March two and a half times as much as at the end of May last year. Especially in the textiles for the domestic market this increase was found. In some districts production was as big as at the height of the war prosperity.

Sales of the industry's products were, however, not generally good. Dealings in the fabrics for the domestic market were also only fair.

The price of textiles is also being stabilized. The average price at the end of March, 50 to 60 per cent of the wartime high peaks. Credits in textile mill centers were growing better.

The resume of the official reports indicates that the recovery from the 1920 crisis was marked at the end of March and that compared with the prewar condition of the industry its position at that date might be almost termed as normal.

German Spinning and Weaving Co. Declares Two Dividends.

Hersfeld, Germany—The August Gottlieb Spinning & Weaving Co. here has declared a dividend of 6 per cent upon its original capitalization of 1,200,000 marks, and of 3 per cent upon the 800,000 marks worth of stock issued during the past year.

The company reports vigorous do-

mestic and foreign demand for its products in the second half of the business year, after very slow business during the first half, but announces that many orders could not be filled on account of the lack of trained working men.

This condition has since been remedied, however, and the company, which has joined the Magdeburg Jute Syndicate, is confident of good business during the coming year, despite the pessimistic attitude of the trade in general.

Increased Power Rates Authorized.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission handed down an order Tuesday granting an increase in power rates to the Southern Power Company, which increases the power cost of all cotton mills served by this company. The advance will amount to an average of about 20 per cent.

Briefly summed up, the order allows the following charges: For primary power for textile and grain mills, a scale beginning at 1.25 down to 1.0 for amounts in excess of 300,000 k.w. hours is prescribed against a top rate of 1.40 scaled to 1.0 for amounts in excess of 100,000 k.w. hours as requested.

For power to municipalities, schedule number one, same as above, is prescribed, plus 10 per cent to users of 100 kilowatts and over.

For secondary power, 100 kilowatts and over, a rate of 1.00 to 88 cents is prescribed for the 10-months' class, a rate of 88 to 80 cents is prescribed for the eight-months' class and a rate of 80 to 76 cents is prescribed for the six-months' class.

A rate of 1.5 scaling to 1.4 is prescribed for "day and night" power for knitting, weaving and textile mills using less than 100 kilowatts and for flour or grist mills having the same consumption capacity the rate is scaled 1.6 to 1.5 practically the same rate: 1.6 down to 1.15 is fixed for fertilizer plants, oil mills and acid plants using less than 100 kilowatts.

The rate for miscellany primary power, other than to users of 100 kilowatts and over, the schedule submitted by the petitioner and grading from 6 cents per kilowatt too 1.2 per kilowatt hour is adopted in the order.

The commission fixes a minimum charge of 66 2-3 per cent for power contracted for as against a minimum charge of 75 cents, sought in the application of the company and orders the full schedules into effect that all future contracts be subject to "such reasonable rates, rules and regulations as may hereafter be made by the corporation commission."

In its entirety, the order comprises 27 typewritten pages, the legal aspects of which the commission commends with "pardonable pride" to no less authority than Chief Justice William Howard Taft. Exactly 57 respondents with the North Carolina Public Service Company and the city of Concord are officially listed as the opposition to the increase asked for and obtained.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Point, N. C.—The Guilford Hosiery Mills have resumed operations, producing women's mercerized hosiery. E. T. Kearns is president and T. A. Kearns is secretary and treasurer of the mills.

Danville, Va.—Five old spinning frames are being torn down and replaced with new and modern frames at No. 6 mill, Riverside Division, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Puritan Mills Company are throwing out 100 plain looms and replacing them with 100 1x4 and 1x6 box, 20 and 25 harness dobby looms to weave fancy gingham.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Musgrove Mills of Gaffney, capitalized at \$1,000,000, were granted a charter by the Secretary of State. The incorporators of the new mills are W. C. Hamrick, W. C. Hamrick, Jr., C. M. Smith, D. C. Ross and Maynard Smyth.

The president is W. C. Hamrick and the secretary and treasurer is W. C. Hamrick, Jr.

The mills, according to the petition for a charter, are to manufacture cotton yarns and cloth, merchandise, operate shops, generate electricity for lighting plants or operating the mill or for other purposes.

The capital stock is divided into 10,000 shares with a par value of \$100 each.

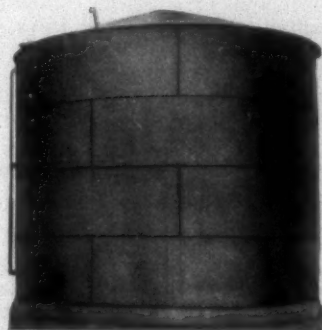
Pelzer, S. C.—The Pelzer Manufacturing Company has decided to continue the high school at that place and add the eleventh grade. With the domestic science department added and the eleventh grade, the school will rank with the best in the State. This is a step forward and the Pelzer Manufacturing Company is to be congratulated in making it possible, and the people here will appreciate this as much or more than anything yet done. With a new high school building right up-to-date and an auditorium second to none in the Piedmont section, the schools are better prepared than ever before. Prof. S. M. Derrick is superintendent.

Laurens, S. C.—The big building program inaugurated more than a year ago by the Laurens Cotton Mills Company, is nearing completion. One hundred and fifty cottages of modern type have been erected during the past year at a cost ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. They are of the bungalow order, four to six rooms and provided with all the conveniences of the modern home, electric lights and water works, the latter to be installed as soon as possible. The village streets were relocated at the beginning of the rebuilding enterprise and the town presents a different appearance. Of course, much work in the way of cleaning up,

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grading streets, installing the water system, laying out gardens and paving sidewalks, still remains to be done before the village will be one of the most attractive mill towns in the state, a thing the mill management planned two years ago and is carrying into execution.

Pulley Explodes Causing Damage.

Reidsville, N. C.—A pulley explosion in the Leaksville Cotton Mill at Spray Thursday afternoon did considerable damage to the mill. The damage necessitated the closing down of the mills for a few days, throwing 250 employees temporarily out of work.

Big Cotton Fabric Plant To Be Built in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles—A \$1,000,000 plant to manufacture cotton fabric for automobile tires, furnishing employment to approximately 2,000 men, is to be constructed here by the Owens Tire Company of Cleveland, Ohio, it was learned from a responsible source.

Robert Owens, president of the company, is now en route to this city to choose the site. He will arrive here within a week, it was stated, and shortly thereafter will make definite announcement of his plans.

Lancaster Mills Resume Operation.

In accordance with the management's previous announcement, the Lancaster Cotton Mills, at Lancaster, S. C., resumed operations Monday, July 11, after closing two weeks ago "to avoid friction with the union." According to the mill officials, the work is resumed under the same conditions that have obtained at the mill for 25 years, namely, of exercising its right to choose its employees as it saw fit, and not to deal with any one not employed at the mill. The officials state that unionization had not entered the Lancaster situation at all, no negotiation having been made with the union.

Durham Hosiery Mills Silk Mill Opens Soon.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., have officially announced that the company would put its new silk hosiery mill recently erected here in operation the middle part of this month. A force of 150 workers will open the mill and additional forces will be placed at work later as business justifies.

Machinery for the new factory is now being installed. The mill will manufacture silk hosiery exclusively. The new factory is situated at Corcoran and Peabody streets, one block from one of the busiest corners of the downtown section, and is one of the finest factory buildings in the city or the State. The structure is of reinforced concrete, five stories in height and handsomely

decorated. The ceilings are high and great window space is provided.

A gradual resumption of business in the Durham hosiery and cotton business is taking place, orders slowly resuming normal size and factory forces getting back to a 75 and 80 per cent basis. The Durham Hosiery Mills and the Erwin Cotton Mills are taking care of almost all their former employees and within a few months expect a steady operation of the mills at full time.

Hoover to Speak at Textile Show.

Greenville, S. C.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has accepted the invitation of the Textile Products Show to deliver the opening address at the exhibition on October 6.

Although the show is 90 days off, preparations are nearly completed, officials of the undertaking say. Applications are coming in from cotton manufacturers, yarn dealers and merchants, garment makers and others. Inquiries are being made by importers in Peru, Holland and Italy.

One of the large wholesale dry goods houses of the Middle West may have a large contingent of buyers present, according to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, who says he has received an inquiry from the firm about hotel reservations.

The president of Textile Hall Corporation states that the Department of Agriculture will exhibit all its standard grades of cotton. This exhibit has been prepared at great expense and will be demonstrated by Government experts. The space required for this exhibit is 60 feet in length by 9 feet in width. The Department of Commerce will also exhibit its interesting collection of cotton fabrics, and M. D. C. Crawford, research editor of the Daily News Record, who has spent many years in getting up a collection of cotton cloths from all over the world, has kindly consented to lend his collection. This latter group embraces fabrics as ancient as 4,000 years. They come from all the continents.

Announcement is made of the following committees which have been appointed up to date to handle the various matters connected with the show. Other committees will be selected later:

Exhibitors—Milton G. Smith, A. Culberson, W. W. Gayle. Space—John A. McPherson, G. G. Slaughter, J. MacRabb. Hall—W. W. Carter, W. T. Adams, T. Charles Gower. Transportation—H. C. Mims, Fred

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Guests of City—J. E. Sirrine, J. W. Norwood, Dr. W. J. McGlothlin. Program—B. E. Geer, A. G. Furman, B. A. Morgan. Hospitalities—Aug. W. Smith, H. B. Springs, F. F. Beattie.

Entertainment—Major W. F. Robertson, Allen J. Graham, F. A. Juhan. Receptions—E. F. Woodside, Lindsay Smith, Eugene B. Smith. Amusements—John M. Holmes, L. M. McBee, Jr., R. E. Henry. Barbecues—J. A. Bull, W. A. Merritt, W. H. Ballentine.

Publicity—Edwin Howard, R. S. Huntington, George Wrigley. Decorations—J. W. Kirkpatrick, A. D. L. Barksdale, H. A. Dargan.

Reserve—J. F. Gallivan, W. C. Cleveland, J. O. Jones.

Finance—S. R. Zimmerman, S. R. Riley, V. M. Manning.

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G. W. Hill.....Warper
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Herbert Greer.....Loom Fixer
John Dodd.....Loom Fixer
Burrell Maupin.....Loom Fixer
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and get better, more positive, more constant lubrication, with fewer oilings.

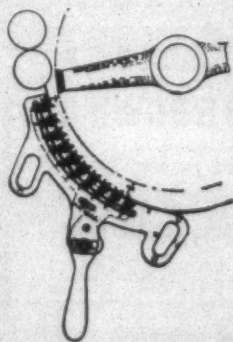
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And no more oil stains—lubricant in bearings is not staining good cotton. Less trouble and lower expense to the mill results from the use of NON-FLUID OIL.

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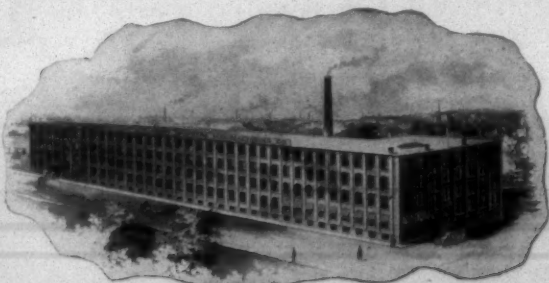
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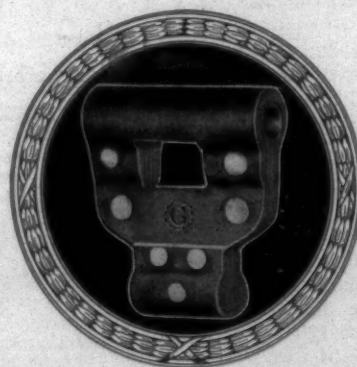
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Address of Gen. L. D. Tyson

(Continued from Page 10).

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The republican party insists upon a high tariff and the democrats, and some republicans, insist that the tariff should be low enough to encourage trade with other countries.

As the republican party is in power, however, it seems they will necessarily enact a very high tariff and we will have a fair trial of whether that is for the best interests of the country.

Railroads.

One of the prime causes, as I see it, of the depression in the country today, is the condition of our railroads, and I do not believe we will have real prosperity until the railroads are rehabilitated to the extent, at least, of being able to purchase a reasonable part of their needs.

The railroads are the greatest purchasers of any of the consumers of this country and when they are not buying, the iron and steel industry is in bad condition. It is an old axiom, that the business of the country is more or less stagnant when the iron and steel trade is bad.

The railroads have never been in such bad condition as they are today. Many of them are not making money enough to pay the interest on their bonds. Many of them are verging on bankruptcy, even some of the largest systems.

I am informed that many of the railroads owe many people along the lines they serve—banks, supply men, everybody except labor. If these debts were paid it would have a very great influence and very wonderful effect upon reviving business.

The greatest expense to the railroads is labor, which has been increased from \$1,700,000,000 in 1916 to \$3,700,000,000 in 1921, and the railroad managers claim that they are staggering under a load for labor that they cannot carry.

The Railroad Labor Board has reduced wages 12 per cent on an average on the railroads, while in other industries it has been reduced from 15 per cent to 40 per cent.

I am confident that we can have no real prosperity until all wages are adjusted upon a basis commensurate with that of other labor throughout the country and that, until the railroads can be so rehabilitated that they can buy the necessary supplies at a reasonable cost they cannot operate economically and efficiently, and to this end it will be necessary for the Government to pay them promptly the amounts of money which the government owes them and this would be one of the greatest things the government could do to aid in rehabilitating business.

The railroad situation is more far-reaching for the time being than taxation or the tariff. When labor has been adjusted freight rates should be lowered.

Excessive Government Expenditures.

There was, during and since the war, a tremendous outcry about the expenditures by the government.

There has been much justice in this outcry. There was, without a doubt, a tremendous waste during the war.

Some of this was inexcusable but the great idea of the people during the war was to win the war and win it at any cost, and win it quickly, and, while we may criticize, and we may feel that we are justified in our criticisms, there is only one thing that we can be sure of, and that is that we did win the war, and we won it quickly, and this covers a multitude of sins.

I can say to you gentlemen, as one who participated in that war and as one who went across and saw the conditions as they existed on the 23rd of May, 1918, when we arrived in France, in all candor and truthfulness, in my judgment, had American troops been 90 days later in getting to France the war would have been lost.

I am confident that the 90 days from the last of May to September were the crucial ones for the world, for the morale of the French and at that time, and if they had felt at that time, and if they had felt the Americans would be six months or even three months in getting to their relief there is no doubt in my mind they would have succumbed and surrendered to the Germans. So every hour at that time was fraught

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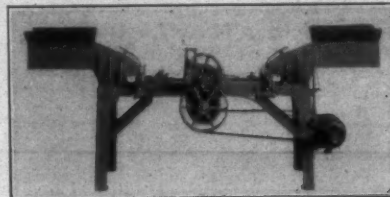
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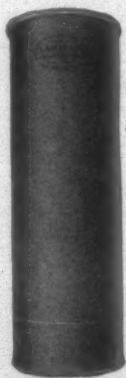


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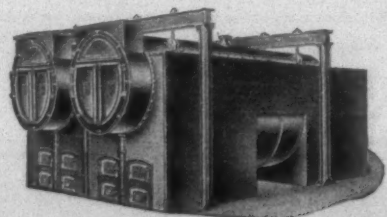
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with tremendous consequences and if we had counted the cost and had delayed these few months, we cannot tell today what would have been the result and, while the war cost this tremendous sum, we won it and we are today a united and happy people, and this might not have been if we had attempted to save a few millions of dollars, or even a few tens of millions. But now that the war is over, that peace is again with us, there is no reason why why expenditures should not be cut to the bone and not one dollar of expenditure should be required to be paid that is not necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the government; and yet, notwithstanding the fact that peace has been declared, we are spending money like a drunken sailor and there seems no end to these expenditures.

Disarmament.

This is no time nor place for a political speech and I would not indulge in such if I could, but it does seem to me that the whole world wants peace, after the awful cataclysm we have had: after all the blood that has been shed; after all of the lives that have been lost; after all of the suffering that has been endured.

It seems to me any man would be only too ready and glad to do all in his power, and to do it promptly, to try to void any possible recurrence of a conflict in the future, and yet our government has greatly delayed calling a conference for disarmament, and has discouraged any effort to accomplish this most desired end.

It is past comprehension to me how any man or any country could want another war, or would fail to use every means in its power to keep down this scourge of human-kind.

I say it deliberately, in my judgment of the tremendous sums we are using in building battleships is simply money thrown away.

I believe in five years' time it will be proven that many of the ships of our Navy will be of very little value in war.

I believe the next war will be fought mostly in the air and under the sea.

I believe nearly everything that can be seen will be blown to smithereens and that it will be most difficult for any living thing to exist upon the surface of the sea.

The airplane will be so perfected that bombs will be dropped upon

any ship that is seen. The main use for ships that I can see will be to transport airplanes. These airplanes will be loaded with explosive bombs which will be dropped upon everything that can be seen upon the surface of the sea and in the air. If the bomb fails to strike and shatter the ships by the explosion of the T. N. T. the gas will be there and will kill every living thing in which it is brought in contact.

I believe that chemistry will find a gas that will be so powerful that it will penetrate everything within a reasonable radius and that the explosions of gas bombs in the air will be so continuous that it will be most difficult for men to live on ships, whether the shells burst on the ships or in the water nearby.

I believe that towns and cities will be destroyed and that the people in them will be laid dead by the thousands, in short, that the air, in the future, is the great place that warfare will be waged, and that we should use our utmost endeavors to perfect airships and gas bombs.

I believe, also, that the submarine will be one of the principal means of transportation from one port to the other during the time of war and that few ships will be seen upon the sea; that few troops can be transported except in submarines, and so far as the United States is concerned, we will be largely immune from hostile ships except submarines, and that the main danger to us will be found from the air forces of the enemy.

I appreciate the fact that it is necessary for the officers of the Navy, who are charged with the great responsibility of being sure they are right before they go ahead to be very careful, but at the same time I cannot understand their objection and hesitation in doing all they can to test out the efficiency of the airplane.

I feel they should perfect warfare in the air with all speed. France already sees the handwriting on the wall and is building no dreadnaughts but is building great airships and submarines.

No sane man can really believe that Great Britain would ever attack us except after we had made an attack upon her. She is today the best friend that we have in the world and ever will be if we treat her half decently.

If she should attack us she would immediately lose Canada and the outlying islands. We would not have to move from our own shores

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simply have to march into Canada and Great Britain would have to come and take it from us, which she could never do.

To talk about war with Great Britain is simply absurd as I see it.

Is there anybody who thinks that France wants war with us?

Is there anybody who thinks that Germany could now make war on us? Or that Russia or China could wage a war against us?

The only possible source from which we could have war would be from Japan, and I cannot believe that the Japanese are so rash, so utterly devoid of sense, as to attack us.

If Japan should attack us England herself would be compelled to be on our side and the Japanese know it, for Great Britain knows if we should be overthrown by the Japanese she would herself ultimately lose her Asiatic possessions to the Japanese.

It is true that our possessions of the Philippine Islands is a source of danger for us, as Japan could, without doubt, take the Philippines and we would then be compelled to either let her keep them or go and take them from her.

I believe that Japan will never reach our shores. She would never come farther than the Philippines.

I am in favor of this country maintaining all the armament necessary to protect us, but this competition in building great Navies is madness. The taxation for such purposes will continue to increase as Great Britain and Japan will try to keep pace with us and there will be no end to the rivalry.

What we need is a sensible agreement on armament between Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, our Allies in the world war, and let all these nations disarm together.

Nobody wants the United States to disarm alone but only by agreement and there is no reason why this cannot be done.

But we should not under-rate the strength and power and the strategic position of Japan.

If we had war with Japan she would not need to come to our shores and I don't think she would attempt to do so—she would simply capture the Philippines and mine her harbors and wait for us to go and attack her. She would wait for us as she did Russia in 1905. We would then have a problem on our hands that would test our strength and our resources, and would be for us a contest almost as serious as the World War.

Under all the circumstances, I feel it is our bounden duty to enter into a fair and just agreement with Great Britain and Japan and France and Italy to disarm. It is the burning question of the day and there is no reasonable excuse that I can find for our delay in entering into negotiations to that end.

In conclusion I wish to say that great efforts are being made to re-

store business.

The farmers have complained that the War Finance Corporation was unwisely discontinued. That has been restored.

The financial interests of the country are aroused to the necessity of doing everything possible to give long time credits to foreign countries; our manufacturers are realizing the necessity of fighting for foreign trade; labor is becoming more reasonable and more efficient; money is becoming cheaper; living is becoming cheaper; there is a prospect for good but not overburdensome crops; the people are becoming more and more reconciled to their present condition and are realizing the necessity of saving. For these reasons I look to the future with hope and confidence.

I feel that no one can give a specific remedy for the great depression that is upon us. I have tried to analyze to you the causes of our depression and to show you some of the reasons why we are in the condition in which we find ourselves today.

In my opinion time is the only remedy. We will work out our salvation but it is not going to be done in a day or a month or a year. We shall have many trials but we must possess our souls with as much patience as we can and determine to work, and think, and save.

The country is sound and can withstand much.

Time is a great healer of all wounds and will ultimately heal ours, but there is no antidote that will cure our ills quickly; therefore, I can only say—let every man go forward with firm courage and determination, always keeping in his mind a reasonable optimism, but not becoming too enthusiastic, and with the matchless resources of our great country and the enterprising spirit which has always characterized our people, I am confident that we shall, within a reasonable time, pass through all of our difficulties, and ultimately go on to greater achievements than we have ever accomplished in the past.

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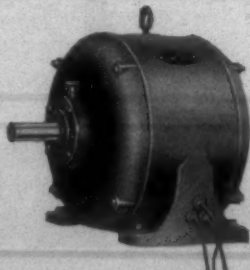
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Improved Winding and Warping Machinery.)

(Continued from Page 12).

threads are 15 to 35 per cent less on looms running on warps wound by the Barber-Colman process as compared with looms running on yarn wound by the old process.

The same tests show that looms using these warps produce 1 to 2 per cent more cloth than looms using warps wound by the ordinary process.

Some of the benefits to be derived by the use of these machines are as follows:

Less than half as many employees are required to handle the same amount of yarn by the new process as by the old. This results in a decreased cost per pound and releases much needed labor to the spinning or weaving departments.

The tension on the yarn is much less both at the winding machines and at the warper than at the old style machines. This naturally results in less yarn breakage and consequently fewer knots are required; also less breakage at the warper results in better work at the slashers and straighter warps at the looms. As all the cheeses run on ball bearings the tension at the warper is not only small but is very uniform. Yarn wound on spools and beams under high tension suffers from loss of elasticity. It will not stand as much stretch at the loom as yarn wound under low tension. Uniform tension in winding makes it unlikely that any thread will be strained more than the others, while low tension gives the yarn more strength

to stand the load—both important factors in reducing the number of broken threads at the loom, and less stoppage of the looms means greater production from the same looms with the same labor.

Careful spooler girls with hand knotters can wind yarn without spooler kinks, but it depends entirely upon the girl and it is difficult to get them to do it. These machines eliminate the human equation, and extensive tests show 90 per cent less spooler kinks.

The cheeses being always on tridents are much less liable to injury than by the old method where spools were thrown into boxes and roughly handled, often resulting in damaged yarn.

More yarn can be put on a cheese than on a spool, making it possible to wind longer beams which makes less changing at the slashers and consequently less waste.

The number of ends on the warper can be changed more readily, making it possible to change styles quickly.

Considerably less floor space is required for the new machines than for the old equipment.

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"Well," said the president, "just tell that that's what they all say." That afternoon there called at the office a young lady. The boy assured her it was impossible to see the president.

"But I am his wife," said the lady.

"Oh, that's what they all say," said the boy.

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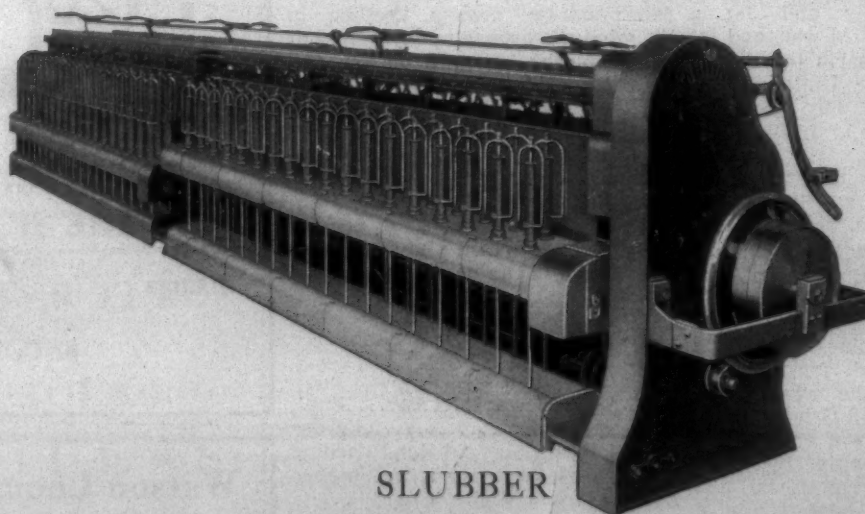
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Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Knit goods during the past week has been fairly active and it is believed that a general trade revival has begun. Manufacturers and jobbers are in better spirits and retailers report sales as increasing in volume. Many plants which have been closed down in different sections of the country for lack of orders are starting up at full capacity.

The big demand for bathing suits continues and many mills are full 24 hours per day. A movement has been started to eliminate practice of hiring bathing suits and encourage every man, woman and child to own their own suit.

Spring underwear openings will be held August 15 to September 1st and an effort is being made to stabilize prices. A good business is expected.

The hosiery market is improving rapidly and all mills are starting up at capacity except where strikes are on. It is reported that a number of small mills are being organized.

The scarcity of full-fashioned merchandise has turned the attention of consumers to seamless goods and fibre silk hose. For the latter the demand has been so great that the leading mills are sold up to the fall.

Buying of wool hosiery is extremely active. From all reports wool goods will break all records this fall and winter. Retailers are stocking up on this class of merchandise on the theory that consumers will want wool hosiery and they want to be prepared.

There is a big demand for white hosiery which has suddenly sprung up in New York and selling agents say they cannot get enough. There also seems to be a shortage of men's black socks.

Expressing the belief that conditions in the hosiery trade will continue to be good for the rest of the year, Oscar Schmied, director of the New York Knit Goods Jobbers' Association, declared that a growing scarcity of full fashioned hose might fairly be expected.

Hosiery stores, he pointed out, already have felt the shortage of these goods to such extent "that they are willing to buy almost any quantity of these goods they can lay their hands on." But, he added, they cannot be had, except in rare cases.

Mr. Schmied continued: "As most of the mills have allotted the quantities to the jobbers they are practically sold up for the rest of the year. There is absolutely no chance of any price decline on this class of merchandise. Cotton and mercerized hosiery are not in demand and the low prices at which these goods have been offered, both men's and women's, have not induced the jobbers to buy heavily for the reason that the orders from retail stores are very light on this class of merchandise. "The planned production is up to capacity in all full fashioned hosiery mills. As to seamless goods,

we are not quite posted, but as stated above they are all looking for business. At the present time the prices have reached the bottom. If further declines are in sight they will have to be taken off the laborers at the mills and we doubt if they will stand for any further reductions at this time. Labor has taken its share of readjustment.

Whereas, the stock in January and up to Feb. 10 was heavy in all department stores ever since that time the stocks have found their way to the consumers, and the result is that full fashioned silk hose of any kind are very scarce. We can safely figure that since the strike began over 2,000,000 dozen full fashioned silk hose have not been produced and the non-production of this enormous quantity has its effect in this market. Full fashioned silk hose with lisle tops bring as high as \$21, seconds are selling as high as \$16. All silks are in proportion."

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Cotton Goods

New York—There has been a decided improvement in the cotton goods markets during the past week. There has been more buying and its character has disclosed a clean condition of stocks in many places. The outlook for large advance business is no worse than it was and many merchants think it is decidedly better.

Manufacturers and jobbers report that print cloths and sheetings are not abundantly stocked, so that much of the current business consists of transactions looking to deliveries from six to ten weeks ahead. Spot goods are not to be had in volume at prices anyone cares to accept or probably needs to accept just now. The tendency to curtail mill production rather than sell at a loss is a positive influence affecting merchants who need goods for their own trade. The sheeting situation has improved in consequence of moderate buying for export, which has been well sustained, and a larger amount of buying by converters and bag manufacturers. No one is looking yet for active buying on the part of jobbers. Percales in special designs in dots and checks continue active and there is a distinctly better movement throughout the country in cotton dresses, wash fabrics and in piece goods for home dressmaking.

One of the really important features of the cotton goods trade was news of the consummation of many of the export orders from China that have been under discussion for a week or ten days. In one house 2,700 bales have been sold, in another over 1,700 bales, in a third 950 bales and in a fourth at least 1,500 bales and perhaps more. Most of the goods sold were 3-yard sheetings for which full current market values were paid. As in all other lines, the branded goods best known are selling best and command a premium varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ c to $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard. The price paid for sheetings varies from 24c to 25c. Some 3.50 yard goods were sold and there was business done in a small way on other constructions in lighter weights.

Print cloth prices have moved up a little, following steadier and broader trading in moderate volumes. At higher prices buyers have grown conservative again, although they still manifest an interest in the cloths they actually need and which are still offered very cheap, based on today's costs. Most experienced traders look upon the current activity as nothing more than a moderate filling in of deferred requirements and not as an incipient movement to corral many cheap goods that have been around. July goods have been pretty well taken up and some mills are now comfortably supplied with business through August. For 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x 60s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c has been paid for spots. For 68x72s 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c has been paid for spots and contracts. Bidders want

more goods at the old prices and are not yet ready to pay higher figures. The market on 4-yard 80s seemed pretty well cleaned up on spots under 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Confirmation of substantial sales of this construction was given yesterday. Narrow goods sold at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for spots, 27-inch 64x 60s.

Retailers and jobbers are still pursuing a policy of buying goods in small lots for prompt shipment and it is believed that stocks of cotton piece goods in distribution channels are generally low. More active retail sales in cotton dresses are reported, and the volume of home dress-making is greater than it has been for several years.

Curtailement of production in manufacturing centers has been increased in consequence of the unsatisfactory prices and the labor disputes in North Carolina have not been settled.

Prices current in first hands are: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 64x60s, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x64s, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 220s indigo, 15 cents; staple ginghams, 12 cents; dress ginghams, 15 cents and 17 cents; prints, 11 cents.

Many a man butts into society and gets butted out.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—Coarse yarns sold a little cheaper during the week but fine yarns were steady. Knitters are still buying as they need the yarn. Taking a broad view of the cotton yarn list as a whole, such price concessions as have been insignificant and nearly all counts can be regarded as actually being very steady. Both the selling and buying sides of the market appear to be merely watching the course of events. There is occasional fencing over prices, but determined efforts to put deals through, even at the expense of prices, have been lacking this week.

Being unable to find an immediate outlet for their yarn, it is said that some spinners in the South, outside the strike area who are still running, will shut down for a couple of weeks or so and give their help a vacation, while it is intimated that around Philadelphia, mill operations will be off perhaps 20 per cent in the next month or two, as compared with the present rate. July and August are usually quiet periods in the cotton yarn trade and therefore predictions are heard that not much business is likely before September. Road men who sought knitting yarn business for fall delivery, report that they were more successful in getting spot business. Spot cotton at leading Southern markets suitable for spinning 2-30s warps is quoted around 11 to 11½¢; for 220s, 10 to 10½¢; and low white yarn, 9½ to 10¢; tinged, 5 to 5½¢. For spinning mills at a distance, there is the additional cost of freight, but some are willing to take a few orders on the basis of 22½¢ for 2-20s warps. Two-ply 30s warps are in somewhat freer supply at 26 to 27¢.

Merchants here consider that many quoted prices are below a profitable basis of replacement and if they did not have stocks to sell they would not think of accepting some of the figures current. There has been more indifference shown by spinners as a whole this week to the low prices tendered and if there is to be any quickening at all in general trade in the near future yarn merchants say prices of today will look very favorable.

There has been practically no change in quotations during the week.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.
 6s to 10s 20 @ 21 2-ply 26s 25½ @
 12s to 14s 22 @ 2-ply 30s 27 @ 28
 1½B ½ @ mfwp mfwpap papafwypa
 2-ply 16s 22½ @ 2-ply 40s 37 @ 39
 2-ply 20s 23½ @ 2-ply 50s 53 @ 54
 2-ply 24s 25 @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.
 6s to 10s 20½ @ 36s 25½ @
 10s to 12s 21 @ 40s 37 @ 39
 14s 21½ @ 50s 54 @
 16s 22 @ 60s 61 @ 66
 20s 23½ @ 24 Upholstery
 24s 24½ @ 25 Yarns—
 26s 25 @ 8s, 4 & 5-ply 16 @
 30s 27 @ 28

Duck Yarns.
 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins— 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—
 8s 20½ @ 16s 23 @
 10s 21 @ 20s 24 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.
 6s to 12s 21 @ 24s 25½ @
 14s 22 @ 26s 26 @
 16s 22½ @ 30s 28½ @ 29
 20s 24 @ 40s 39 @
 22s 24½ @ 25

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s 21 @	20s 23 @ 23½
10s 21 @ 21½	22s 24 @
12s 21½ @	24s 24½ @ 25
14s 22 @	26s 25½ @
16s 22½ @	30s 28½ @

Southern Frame Cones.

8s 21½ @ 22	22s 24 @
10s 21 @ 22	24s 25 @ 26
12s 22 @ 22½	26s 26 @ 27
14s 22½ @ 23	30s 28 @ 29
16s 23 @ 23½	30s extra 29 @ 31
18s 23½ @	40s 26 @ 41
20s 23½ @ 24	

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 30s 53 @	2-ply 60s 76 @
2-ply 36s 61 @	2-ply 70s 84 @ 86
2-ply 40s 64 @	2-ply 80s 96 @
2-ply 50s 66 @	

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s 25 @	28s 45 @
12s 26 @	30s 47 @
14s 27 @	32s 51 @
16s 28 @	34s 53 @
18s 29 @	36s 54 @
20s 40 @	40s 58 @
22s 41 @	50s 67 @
24s 42 @	60s 81 @
26s 43 @	

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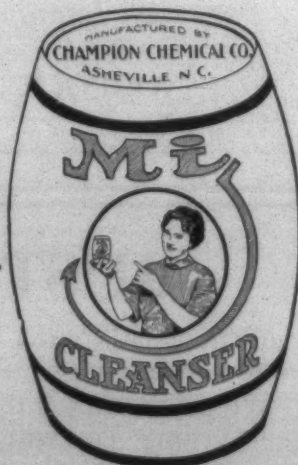
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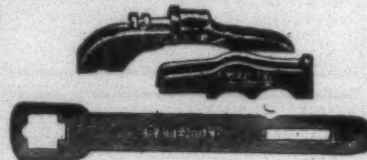
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As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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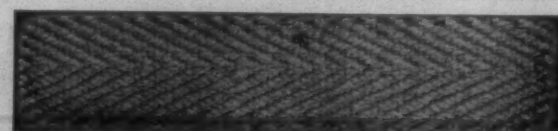
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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Wanted.

Two or three sixteen or twenty end Ball Winders. Must be in good condition. State lowest cash price and when delivery can be made. Address Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

Hosiery Mill Superintendent.

Wanted—Superintendent for a hosiery mill making children's ribbed hose fine and medium, also ladies' fine and medium cotton, mercerized and silk and a few half hose. Only those with successful experience need apply, as we require a good man to whom we will pay a good salary, but who must have already demonstrated his ability to superintend successfully such mills.

In first letter please give full history of experience together with character references.

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Roller coverer with ten years' experience will consider making change. Address Roller Coverer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overseer Carding.

Want overseer of carding for large room on waste and low grade cotton. Give full experience. Address "Waste," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

Make best offer F. O. B. New York for practically new 60 lb. American Kron lap pan scale. Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Texas.

Advertisers having excellent connections with European Textile trade, also French office, and Stock Depot, are open for American Textile Specialties and Accessories. Sole representation England and European Continent desired. Please write fully to Specialties, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Experienced man on variety wood turning lathe to make skewers and other turnings for cotton mills. Apply by letter or in person at once. Lathe, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



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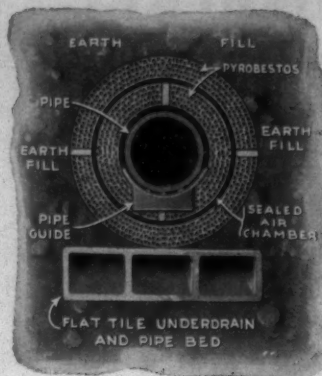
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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 35 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drils, denims, snaburbs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drils and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Long experience and understand boilers, pumps, engines, turbines, motors, and generators. Can give reference. Age 44, 30 years' experience in mills. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Band leader and prefer mill with band. Address No. 3137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 3139.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 3140.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3141.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced and can furnish reference. Address No. 3142.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large card room. Good reference. Address No. 3143.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3144.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on many kinds of cloth and can give reference. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 3145.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 38 years of age, good habits and reference. Address No. 3146.

WANT position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 3147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or large card room. Address No. 3148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room. Have had 12 years' experience as second hand in large mill. Now employed but desire change. Will take job on white or colored work. Strictly sober in habits and can furnish reference. Address No. 3149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference, and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning or master mechanic. Thoroughly experienced in above and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3163.

WANT position as overseer of weave room with Draper looms. Good reference. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3164.

WANT position as foreman of roller shop; 22 years experience in roll covering and belt cementing. Could change on short notice. Address No. 3165.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have been on present job 8 years but mill is closed down now. Have made creditable showing and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3166.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3167.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 35 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill corporation where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

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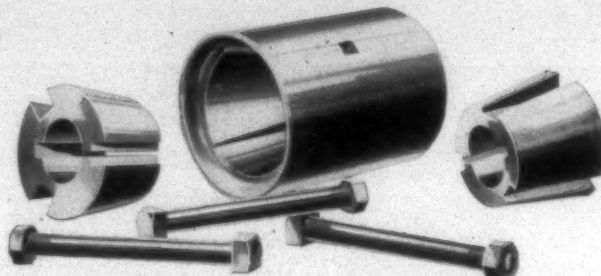
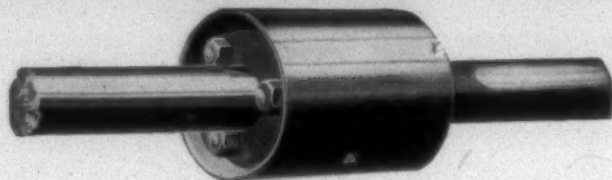
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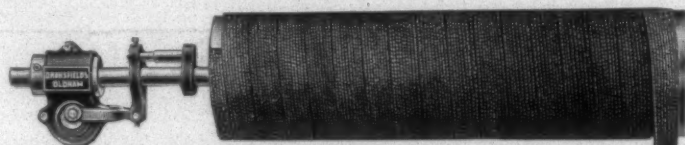
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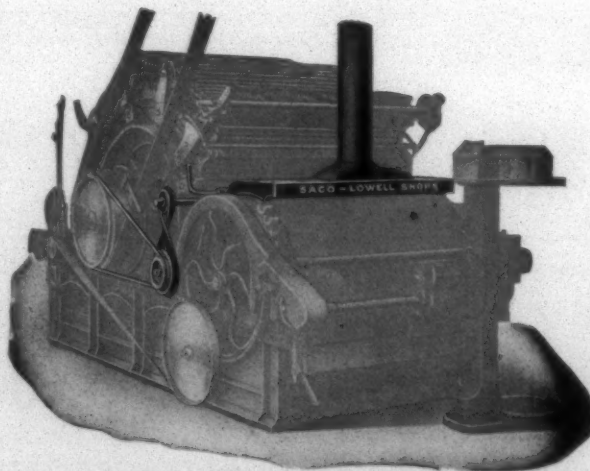
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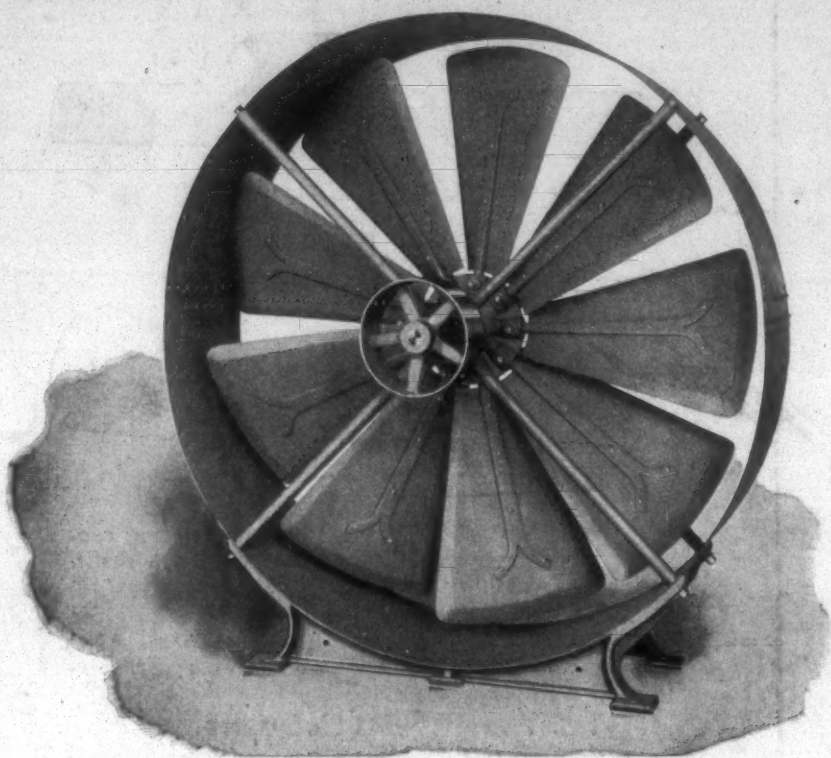
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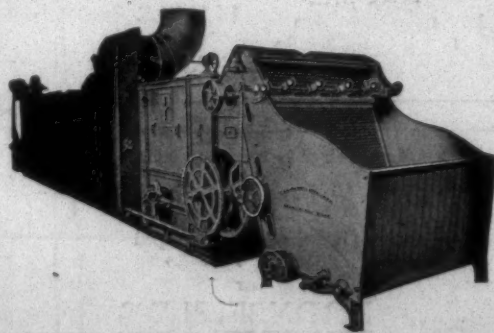
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